MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

17 DECEMBER 1981

Golan Heights Issue

Israeli Comment, Druze Strike -- Reporting that the IDF is maintaining a high state of alert on the Golan Heights, Jerusalem television noted movements of heavy equipment in the area and said the IDF has activated its warning system. However, the atmosphere remains calm, it said. Jerusalem radio broadcast excerpts from Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir's ABC television interview in which he said Israel continues to regard the cease-fire on the Golan Heights as valid and does not want war with Syria. He also expressed regret over U.S. criticism of Israel's decision to apply its law to the Golan Heights. Meanwhile, the Golan Druze community began a 3-day strike to protest the Israeli move, according to Jerusalem radio. IDF radio noted that all inhabitants of the area will now have to carry Israeli identity cards and will be liable for punishment if they refuse to do so.

Syrian Government Statement -- Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam delivered a government statement to the People's Assembly, the text of which was broadcast by Damascus radio, in which he accused Israel of destroying the Arab nation "bit by bit." He noted that Syria reserves the right to take "appropriate measures" against Israel's new Golan Heights Law, which he said is tantamount to annexation of occupied Syrian territory, a declaration of war on Syria and cancellation of the Israeli-Syrian cease-fire. He also asserted that Israel could not have implemented its aggressive policy were it not for the strategic imbalance between Syria and Israel and called for greater efforts to achieve a balance.

Egyptian UN Address -- In his address to the UN Security Council, the text of which was transmitted by MENA, the Egyptian delegate said Egypt strongly and completely rejects Israel's legislation concerning the Golan Heights, considering it null and void. The Egyptian delegate said the Israeli move is not only a flagrant violation of all forms of international law but also a serious challenge to the peace process in the Middle East. Asserting that if Israel persists in such actions peace will remain a mirage, he said the annexation and colonization of Arab lands increases the psychological barriers between the Arabs and Israel.

Egypt

Citing AL-AHRAM, MENA reported that the socialist public prosecutor has ordered the release of 297 people detained since September on charges of exploiting the "sectarian sedition" in August.

Iraq

Al-Asad Accused -- Baghdad's Voice of Arab Syria radio accused Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad of responsibility for the explosion at the Iraqi Embassy in Beirut, asserting that he wanted to cover up his "hopeless position" in the face of Israel's "annexation" of the Golan Heights. The radio linked the incident with last month's car bomb explosion in Damascus, which it said Al-Asad engineered to justify further bloodshed inside and outside Syria.

Relations With USSR -- Citing "well-informed Arab sources," the London weekly AL-MAJALLAH reported that Iraqi-Soviet relations have markedly improved recently and that the Soviet Union has supplied Iraq with advanced weapons and other military equipment, including MiG-27 aircraft. It added that the Soviets have also completed an antiaircraft missile network protecting Baghdad and other important Iraqi positions against air raids.

Syria

According to Voice of Lebanon radio, the Syrian Army encircled parts of Aleppo and imposed a curfew there after fighting with the Muslim Brotherhood resulted in the death of 10 special forces soldiers and "scores" of civilians. It noted that the communists, who are allied with the Muslim Brotherhood, have vowed to continue their opposition. The radio also claimed that Hamah has been cut off from the rest of Syria for 5 days following clashes in which many soldiers and Muslim Brotherhood members died.

Lebanon

Beirut radio reported that Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan met with Lebanese Front Armed Forces Commander Bashir al-Jumayyil, with whom he exchanged views on the requirements for achieving national accord and on the recent Phalangist party peace initiative. In remarks broadcast by the radio, Al-Wazzan welcomed the Phalangist call for dialogue but said the meeting with Al-Jumayyil had not changed his previously announced view that the Phalangist initiative is not a matter for the government. The radio also broadcast Al-Jumayyil's comments after the meeting in which he said the atmosphere was good, with understanding on both sides. Al-Jumayyil said his side hopes that after discussing the details with all parties, it will shortly be able to draft a practical, albeit modest, plan of action to solve the Lebanese crisis.

Beirut radio also noted that President Ilyas Sarkis met with former President Camille Sham'un.

Libya

Citing "sources close to the CIA," JANA reported that the United States planned to assassinate an American national working in Libya to provide a pretext for military intervention in the country. Tripoli's Voice of Arab Homeland radio claimed that Libyan student Salah Muhammad al-Ghiryan, who was arrested in the United States on 6 December, has been assaulted and tortured by U.S. secret servicemen in a Texas prison.

PLO

A joint statement issued at the conclusion of PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's visit to Greece, broadcast by the clandestine Voice of Palestine radio, announced that Greece has decided to grant diplomatic status to the PLO mission in Athens. According to a later Voice of Palestine report, 'Arafat held a press conference before leaving Athens in which he said the PLO expects an Israeli military attack on southern Lebanon, termed Israel's new Golan Heights Law a crime against world peace perpetrated with U.S. assistance and accused Israel of having designs on Cyrpus and Crete.

Bahrain

QNA reported that in a national day statement, acting Prime Minister Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah praised the Bahraini people's opposition to plots against Bahrain and stressed that his country is capable of preserving its security. Citing a Bahraini security source, WAKH reported that the number of those arrested in connection with the recently uncovered sabotage plot has risen to 60 persons, including 13 Saudi Arabians.

Afghanistan

TASS reported the departure of President Babrak Karmal from Moscow after a 1-day visit.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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VOP: ISRAELI TROOPS MOVING IN SOUTH LEBANON

JN161549 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in English 1500 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] Israel has heavily increased its military concentrations in southern Lebanon. Reports from the south indicate that Israeli armored vehicles have moved to frontline positions in the eastern sector, especially those overlooking the UN-patrolled zone.

Today, the spokesman of the Lebanese-Palestinian joint forces said that several armored divisions [as heard] accompanied by infantry divisions [as heard] have taken positions in the hills overlooking the villages of Bayyadah and Ramiyah in the western sector. Other concentrations have been reported in the area of (Sardanah) near the Golan and the southern foothills of Mt Hermon.

DFLP LEADER CALLS FOR SUMMIT ON GOLAN ANNEXATION

JN152100 Damascus SANA in Arabic 2030 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] Beirut, 15 Dec (SANA) -- Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP], has stated that the Israeli declaration annexing the Golan Heights is an aggressive, serious and flagrant step and a challenge to our Arab nation and its nationalist and progressive forces and to all Arab states. It is a continuation of attempts by the Camp David partners to blackmail Syria's nationalist stand and the steadfastness and confrontation states. In a statement here today, Hawatimah said the blatant development in Israel's aggressiveness calls for an immediate summit of the steadfastness and confrontation states with the aim of implementing the resolutions reached at the front's fourth summit and drawing up a serious, clear and effective policy capable of taking the initiative vis-a-vis the U.S. policy. This Israeli move makes it necessary for all the nationalist Arab forces to launch an immediate and large-scale campaign to stop the supply of oil and to halt all forms of political, economic and trade dealings with the United States and all the other imperialist states that support Israel's aggressive measures, and to bring pressure to bear on the other Arab states in order to commit them to the resolutions of the previous Arab summits, particularly the Baghdad summit conference, which call for confronting Camp David and the U.S. policy in the region. The Israeli move, he added, also requires that all forms of tangible military and material assistance be extended to the advanced front, particularly to Syria and the Palestinian revolution.

PLO OFFICIAL SCORES EXTRADITION OF ABU 'AYN

JN140957 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 14 Dec 81 pp 1, 19

[Text] Amman -- Najib al-Ahmad, the director of the PLO Executive Committee chairman's office in Amman, has stated that the extradition of Palestinian struggler Ziyad Abu 'Ayn to the Zionist autnorities is a blatant defiance of the Arab nation.

In an exclusive interview with AD-DUSTUR, Al-Ahmad said this U.S. step makes it imperative for the international community to reconsider its stand on the human rights slogans. The U.S. step dictates to the international community to reassess the presence of the United Nations and the other international bodies in the United States because the extradition of struggler Abu 'Ayn represents a blatant defiance of all international norms and concepts.

Alluding to the overwhelming uprising in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, Al-Ahmad said the revolution which has erupted in the various parts of the occupied homeland is a reply to the Zionist practices and is capable of aborting the Israeli plan to obliterate the Palestinian identity and disintegrate the Palestinian people's potentials.

VOP REPORTS 'ARAFAT'S ARRIVAL IN BUCHAREST

NC170901 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0645 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Text] Yesterday the chairman of the PLO's Executive Committee and the commander general of the Palestinian revolutionary forces, Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], arrived in Bucharest from Athens at the invitation of Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu. He was received at Bucharest airport by a number of Romanian ministers and officials of the Romanian Communist Party, including Vice President Petru Enache, member of the Political Department Ion Coman, and Foreign Affairs Minister Stefan Andrei.

Immediately upon his arrival, the commander general held a meeting with the Romanian Foreign Affairs Minister Stefan Andrei. During his visit, Brother Abu 'Ammar is scheduled to meet with President Nicolae Ceausescu to discuss recent developments in the region. He will also meet with a number of Romanian officials.

FATAH OFFICIAL RECEIVES CUBAN CHARGE D'AFFAIRES

JN161718 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1615 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] Brother Abu Hatim, officer in charge of foreign relations in Fatah, received today Comrade (Bazid), Cuban charge d'affaires, prior to the latter's return home.

The meeting revolved around cooperation and friendship linking the Palestinian and Cuban revolutions in all fields and the need to bolster and develop these relations.

The two sides reviewed developments in the Lebanon and the threats and dimensions of the series of criminal explosions which are being perpetrated by suspect sides in the interest of imperialism and reaction.

The two sides affirmed the gravity of the Zionist expansionist decision to annex the Golan, considering this a flagrant Zionist and U.S. challenge to the Arab nation and its national and progressive forces.

ARAB MINERAL RESOURCES BODY MEETS IN ABU DHABI

GF131245 Dubayy KHALEEJ TIMES in English 13 Dec 81 p 1

[By staff reporter]

[Text] The 13-member Arab Organisation for Mineral Resources concluded its third session last night at the Abu Dhabi Intercontinental. It approved three projects aimed at extensive exploration of resources in the Arab world.

Dr Mani' ibn Sa'id al-Utaybah, UAE minister of petroleum and mineral resources, and current chairman of the organisation, said that comprehensive geological and minerological charts for the Arab world would be prepared with the assistance of Arab and international experts.

The other projects include the expansion of the present minerals academy at Rabat and the establishment of a minerals institute in Amman.

The session also approved the organisation's budget amounting to 16 million Moroccan dirhams.

Informed sources say that a detailed study of mineral resources would enable the Arab world to diversify its sources of energy and to compete in a world market which is mostly dominated by non-Arab states.

Vast deposits of iron, copper, zinc, gold have been indicated in the substructures of many Arab countries. Both Jordan and Morocco are large suppliers of phostate which is found in the rocky mountains of both countries.

The development of the two institutes in Morocco and Jordan is expected to facilitate the process of research in the field of minerals.

According to the secretary general of the organisation, Mr Ahmed Alawi Mohammadi, who comes from Mauritania, a survey of all Arab mines would also be made.

He termed the Abu Dhabi session a great success and lauded the guiding leadership of Dr al-'Utaybah.

The session also approved the 1980 report on the progress of the organisation Mr Ahmed expressed hope that all the members of the organisation would contribute to the success of the projects approved by the session.

WAM adds: Mr Ahmed said all member-states would contribute to the projects.

The member-states of the organisation are Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the UAE, Qatar, Iraq, Morocco, Mauritania, the Palestine Liberation Organisation, Somalia, Sudan, Jordan, Libya, Tunisia with the membership of Egypt in suspension.

Saudi Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani opened the meeting and called on Dr al-'Utaybah to take the chair.

Dr al-'Utaybah welcomed the participants on behalf of the president, His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan and told the conference the Arab nation was in need of serious and fruitful work "because only by work we can proceed on the road of Arab solidarity and preserve Arab dignity."

The current meeting, he said, was but a means of strengthening cooperation among Arab countries adding that mineral resources are no less important than petroleum and he expressed the hope the near future will be the golden age of mineral resources.

BRIEFS

NEW ARAB SATELLITES -- Qatari Transportation and Communications Ministry Under Secretary Ahmad 'Ali Marafiyah announced today that the Arab Organization of Space Telecommunications will have three satellites. Two will be in space and the third will be a reserve satellite stored underground. He added that the Organization of Space Telecommunications will launch its first satellite in February 1984. The second satellite will be launched in mid-1984. He noted that the space telecommunications network will help the Arab countries in various scientific, cultural and social fields. [Doha QNA in Arabic 1500 GMT 14 Dec 81 GF]

ARAB LOAN TO MALI -- Abu Dhabi, 13 Dec (WAKH) -- Mali was today granted dirhams 30 million ($0.1 million), according to a loan agreement with the Abu Dhabi Fund for Arab Economic Development (ADFADED). The loan, to contribute in financing the construction of the 565 km Goa Road project in this west African country, is to be repaid over within 20 years with a grace period of 5 years. The Goa project is expected to cost dirhams 531 million ($143.5 million) and is being financed by the developments funds of Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, the Islamic Bank, the African Development Bank, OPEC special fund and the Arab Bank for Development, as well as the Government of Mali. [Manama WAKH in English 1655 GMT 13 Dec 81 GF]

BAHRAIN

FURTHER DETAILS ON SABOTAGE INVESTIGATION

GF170645 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0612 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Text] Manama, 17 Dec (WAKH) -- A Bahraini security source has said that the number of those arrested in connection with the sabotage plot recently uncovered in Manama has risen to 60. He said interrogation of those arrested has revealed that they include 13 Saudi nationals, 1 Kuwaiti national and 1 Omani national. The others are Bahrainis.

In a statement published by the Bahraini paper AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ today, the Bahraini security source said the members of the sabotage network admitted during interrogation that they had planned to organize a demonstration and then attack government installations and officials in order to create anarchy and spread terror among citizens. At the same time a statement broadcast by Tehran radio would urge the people to rally around the sabotage group. The source said the members of the sabotage network are still being interrogated.

Mass organizations, associations, clubs and individuals in Bahrain continue to send messages to the amir of Bahrain, Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, and senior government officials condemning the saboteurs' intentions toward Bahrain's peace and security.

Heir Apparent's Statement

GF162017 Doha QNA in Arabic 2000 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] Manama, 16 Dec (QNA) -- Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, Bahraini heir apparent and acting prime minister, has praised the position taken by the Bahraini people on the sinister plots that were directed against Bahrain and its stability.

In a statement made today on the occasion of Bahrain's National Day celebrations, the heir apparent said: "This stand indicates the degree of sincerity and allegiance to this homeland and its leadership."

He stressed that his country is capable of preserving its security due to its commitment to the principles of Arabism and Islam and because of the support of the Gulf and Arab brothers who were quick to declare their denunciation and condemnation of the attempt to undermine the security and stability of Bahrain and the other states in the region.

In a statement carried by the GULF NEWS AGENCY (WAKH), the Bahraini heir apparent stressed his profound belief that progress and prosperity can be achieved only in a secure and stable environment and in a society that is dominated by love and whose citizens believe in constructive work.

AMIR REVIEWS ACHIEVEMENTS IN NATIONAL DAY SPEECH

GF161819 Manama Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 16 Dec 81

["Text" of speech delivered by Amir of Bahrain Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah on the 20th anniversary of his assumption of power and the 10th anniversary of the National Day of Bahrain -- recorded]

[Text] Honorable people, on this glorious day every year we happily and joyfully meet to celebrate our glorious National Day, which embodies the epic of independence that our proud people have created. This anniversary gives us the opportunity to review the achievements of the past year that were made by the people of this good land.

It also gives us the opportunity to renew our pledge to continue the process of national development through amity and brotherhood, which have existed for more than 50 centuries in our genuine civilization. This amity and brotherhood have enriched our society over the years with thought, culture, security and development. They are deeply rooted in us and manifested in the best example of loyalty and allegiance to this homeland through a strong fiber of national unity capable of constructing a firm edifice of development and progress for the happiness and welfare of our people.

This annual National Day is an eternal symbol of the history of our glorious national march, and this year is the 10th anniversary of our pioneering steps since independence. It is also the 20th anniversary of our assumption of power, when we pledged -- through perseverance and sincere national work for our people -- great scopes of good and prosperity for all the people by achieving more intellectual, cultural, social and economic progress and civilization. Our primary objective has been to help the Bahraini citizen, who is the means and the end, to occupy his proper position in this modern world and to achieve more glories, to be added to the glories of this generous country.

Our esteemed people, the tremendous achievements we see today in Bahrain -- 20 years after our assumption of power and on the 10th anniversary of our independence -- make us proud and hopeful. They make us proud because the work and effort fostered by the values and principles of our people have produced stupendous progress in the various avenues of our national work and are the lighthouse of our determination and capability, the sincerity of our perseverance and efforts for our country and the sublime mark of our homeland. They also fill us with hope for a brighter and more auspicious future, wide enough to embrace our wishes and aspirations for progress, development and glory within the framework of the bond linking us through amity and fidelity like the spirit of a strong family.

Our honorable citizens, one of the results of this creative cooperation between the government and the people over the past 10 years has been fruitful progress in the various industrial, economic and social sectors, mightily and strongly embodied on our land and playing its role in development to bring about happiness for the people of various classes. The national industry has achieved its objective. During this period we were able to build a firm industrial edifice for our country. This edifice is manifested in the aluminum, ship repair, petrochemical and food industries. The public sector -- with the government's encouragement -- supported these industries which, in effect, flourished in their various specialties to meet the country's needs. It goes without saying that the industrial sector now constitutes one pillar of our national economy and is a factor in our development.

On the economic level, the studious work and patient steps taken by our government are behind our excellent economic status on the Gulf and international levels. Our country has become a highly commendable financial center because of its active contribution to international financial activities due to our accomplished reputation and efficiency. It was natural for this progress to reflect on income. Economic life in Bahrain prospered and new work opportunities were created for the people, and we were able to make use of the international economic experience, thanks to our studied open-door policy toward others.

We are very proud of the serious steps we have taken in social services and care for the citizens over the years. These steps elevated the citizen's standard of living with regard to his security, health, housing, education, culture and income, care and the provision of his social needs, and have provided a dignified and respectable life for all citizens, regardless of their sectors and standards.

A landmark of this life is the various projects implemented in the fields of medical care, housing, the quantitative and qualitative expansion of education in all its branches, the introduction of university educaiton, the expansion of power, water and roads projects, youth care projects, provisions for a secure and stable life, the guarantee of citizens' rights, the issuance of labor laws to ensure rights of the labor sector, the noticeable progress in the media, social care and insurance sectors and other innumerable projects which have been implemented by various ministries. These projects underline the great responsibility the government has shouldered with all sincerity and honesty to fulfill the citizens' aspirations. They make us proud of the people in our government for the steps they have taken for the general good over the past years.

I see it proper to express my thanks and gratitude to our valiant soldiers, officers and commanders in the Bahrain Defense Force for their great efforts to ensure national security through training, armament and discipline to become the garrison sincerely and courageously defending the homeland over the years.

I also express pride in and gratitude to our sons in public security who are making ceaseless efforts to ensure the security and safety of the homeland. Their work in guaranteeing a peaceful and secure life for their brother citizens will be a decoration on their chests.

Our honest people, if we look at our brothers in the other Gulf states, we see that the framework of cooperation and integration among us in various fields is following the right path, which serves the people of the region, ensures their future, leads us toward progress and development, and guarantees the protection and security that stem from the region itself and depend on its capabilities and peoples. This continuous coordination is not new, but is a reflection of the strong bases of the unity of religion, history, language, fate and unified goals that become stronger and stronger with the passage of time. The best examples of this are the joint economic and industrial institutions throughout the Gulf states. These projects are a manifestation of this strong and solid edifice.

Another project just started is the causeway between Bahrain and fraternal Saudi Arabia. This project is another landmark on the march of integration among the peoples of the Gulf. The causeway will provide an opening for new contacts and harmony between brothers. It is also an embodiment of brotherhood and cooperation for the good of the people of the entire Gulf region.

I would like to exprss my thanks to the fraternal Kingdom of Saudi Arabia represented by His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and all officials for their commendable efforts in implementing this great project to fulfill the aspirations of the people of the two countries, who have great hopes for it because of its sublime meaning and the great joint good it will create.

Perhaps the greatest step toward integration and coordination has been the establishment of the Gulf Cooperation Council, which was a great step in terms of civilization and an important multidimensional historical event for the participating countries, which are connected by strong bonds and close relations that have existed over the generations. It is a crowning achievement of their pioneering experiment in integration. It has also deepened and consolidated these bonds and elevated them to achieve the highest goals to fulfil the aspirations of their peoples and place these peoples on the threshold of a new era of progress and power that is a current flowing from the past into the present and future and whose plentiful source extends to the Arab homeland, the entire Muslim nation and all humanity.

Honorable citizens, Bahrain is always proud of its affiliation with the Arab nation. It has manifested this pride through conscious and active participation in its fateful issues. Bahrain is employing all of its potential to achieve the Arab nation's pride and dignity and is always working -- on all levels -- to achieve the Arab nation's rights, particularly regarding its fateful issue and the return of the rights of the Palestinian people and their right to self-determination and to establish their state on their homeland -- foremost of which is holy Jerusalem -- led by the PLO, the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. It also supports every effort to achieve peace and security in the Middle East based on the principles of international justice and right.

Our loyal people, Bahraini diplomacy has diverged and expanded to encompass the entire world. It has also welcomed every good attempt to achieve peace and good for the Muslim nation. This diplomacy has resulted in close relations and creative cooperation with Islamic countries to ensure the progress of the Muslim nation and the fulfillment of its aspirations. Our strong relations with our Asian neighbors have become stronger for the benefit and welfare of the peoples of the continent, helping to avoid international conflicts and to create a new scope for cooperation among its states for the good of their peoples. For this purpose we also consolidated our strong relations with Africa and the Third World and with the nonaligned countries with which we are affiliated. We share their causes and join hands with them to fulfill our aspirations.

The state of Bahrain, while celebrating the 10th anniversary of its independence, reiterates, through its sincere and ceaseless participation in the international forums and through the United Nations, that it will continue in the role that has won the respect of the entire world for more prosperity and security for the peoples of the world, adhering to its principles to continuously work for the general good of mankind everywhere on the basis of mutual respect. In all its moves, Bahrain also takes pride in its independence and tries to support it in word and deed. The honorable stage we have reached through our ceaseless efforts over this period, our great achievements in our beloved land and the high international esteem we have won make it incumbent upon us to preserve and defend it through unity and by strengthening the familial spirit which we have been accustomed to, through love for and loyalty to the homeland and creative and fruitful cooperation on the bases of our noble religion, and old customs and traditions that provide the proper soil to nurture creation and innovation. This creation and innovation will enable us to continue with firm steps the march of progress which we are witnessing in order to achieve more development through our own hands -- and with the assistance of almighty God -- For the general good and the prosperity of our sons and grandsons of our coming generations.

We pray to God to bless our steps and lead us to the good and the progress of our homeland, the stength of our Arab and Muslim nation, and the prosperity and good of all humanity. Peace, God's mercy and bendictions be upon you.

MAURITANIAN PRESIDENT SENDS MESSAGE TO AMIR

GF121928 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0925 GMT 12 Dec 81

[Text] Manama, 12 Dec (WAKH) -- The Amir of Bahrain, Shakykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, has received a written message from Mauritanian President Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala on bilateral relations and means to strengthen them and also on important issues. The message was delivered by Cheikh (al-Afye) Ould Moulaye Ahmed, the Mauritianian president's envoy and adviser of the Mauritanian Embassy in Qatar, during his meeting with the amir in Manama today.

The Mauritanian envoy said he and the amir had reviewed current Arab issues of mutual interest during the meeting.

The Mauritanian envoy arrived in Manama yesterday.

KUWAIT

EDITORIAL ON U.S. CAMPAIGN AGAINST LIBYA

GF150616 Kuwait AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 13 Dec 81 pp 1, 23

[Editorial: "The First 'Accomplishments' of the Strategic Agreement"]

[Excerpts] The United States is continuing its campaign against Libya with all its might. The United States is fully occupied in preparing a confrontation with Libya, as if it were again preparing for the Normandy invasion in World War II.

The question is not that of parity between a superpower, the United States, and a small country, Libya. The question is that of the hostile nature or destructive behavior that makes a country like the United States deploy all its political, economic and military potential to strike at a small Arab country for merely refusing to kneel to U.S. policy.

Thus, the hostile U.S. preparations against Libya are, in fact, an aggression against all Arab countries. We must put disputes and differences aside, because the issue concerns Arab dignity and Arab land. If any Arab is not liked by the United States or even is not liked by others, it does not mean that we have to abandon him and leave him alone so the United States can strike at him. The United States is leading modern imperialism. It seems that the United States, in increasing its pride and greed for control and exploitation, cannot stand anyone who opposes its policy or who says "no." It even cannot stand anyone who says: "I am an Arab."

Despite the fact that we do not believe the European statements -- after the revelation of the true nature of the European stand on the Camp David agreements and after the exposure of European subservience to U.S. policy -- the Europeans themselves, probably to please their wise people, have been forced to show reservations about the rash U.S. campaign against Libya.

The whole issue is a complete unit. The United States is angry, while Europe is trying to adopt a neutral or independent stand in order to maintain the existing Western ties with the Arabs. However, Europe -- as in the case of its participation in the NATO Sinai force -- is playing the same role in order to reach the firm and only objective with Israel -- to keep the region under control and in a state of subservience.

It is now clear that the campaign against Libya is aimed at completing the process of total subjugation. The Americans know that those who cannot be subdued by the sword can be subdued by other means. Yet, while they are trying to achieve this, they are hoping that the sword directed against Libya will frighten others and thus complete the subjection. Subjugation means death. We hope we will not have to witness this. It means imposing the Zionist tax on oil and on all Arabic-speaking people.

OMAN

OFFICIAL STATEMENT CONDEMNS GOLAN ANNEXATION

EA161900 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] An official Foreign Ministry spokesman stated the following:

The Sultanate of Oman strongly condemns the Israeli Government's decision to annex the Golan Heights.

It believes that this measure, in addition to contravening the Security Council resolutions, demonstrates the aggressive and expansionist nature of Israel. It appeals to the international community to take appropriate measures to stop this measure.

The spokesman also referred to reports which have been published and which speak of Iran's execution of some Iraqi prisoners of war. He said that this act contradicts both international laws concerning the rights of prisoners of war and the laws of humane treatment in this respect.

SAUDI ARABIA

PRINCE FAHD DENOUNCES 'JUDAIZATION' OF JERUSALEM

LD161050 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] His Royal Highness Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince and prime minister, stressed that the city of Jerusalem, with all its holy places, is an Arab city, usurped by Israel along with other Arab territories during its aggression in 1967.

His royal highness, in a speech delivered on his behalf yesterday by Shaykh Khalid an-Nasir at-Turki, Saudi Arabia's ambassador in Italy, at the opening session of the Jerusalem Conference in Rome, declared that the Judaization sought by Israel cannot wipe out firm historic facts or alter ideas which call for legitimate rights and which demand that the aggressors be repelled.

The United Nations, in all its meetings, has stressed the inadmissibility of altering the features of the city. Yet Israel went on trying with all its power to wipe out and Judaize those features and continued to carry out excavations in the hope of discoveries that would prove its illegal claim to holy Jerusalem. His royal highness said that Israel's withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories, including the city of Jerusalem and the removal of the settlements, is a matter that was approved and decided upon by every UN General Assembly annual session held since 1948.

In the peace plan put forward by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, we have been most responsible and serious. We took every care to include in the plan full Palestinian rights, to guarantee freedom of worship and the exercising of holy rites for all religions in holy places, and we stressed the establishment of a Palestinian state, with Jerusalem as its capital, and for the United Nations, or some of its members, to guarantee these principles (?and endorse) that plan. We did all this in order to clearly present this issue on political, official and information levels throughout the world.

DEPUTY PREMIER INTERVIEWED ON ARAB ISSUES

LD161122 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0635 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] Riyadh, 16 Dec (SPA) -- Prince 'Abdallah ibn al-'Aziz, second deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and commander of the National Guard, stressed that the Saudi peace plan was a complete summation of all the UN resolutions approved by states and of everything approved unaminously by the Arab states at Arab summits.

In an interview with the London-based AL-ARAB and the Saudi paper AL-JAZIRAH, published today, in which he spoke about Saudi policy, his royal highness said that Arab solidarity is the main pivot of Saudi policy, especially since the Arabs' are in full agreement on the strategic aims.

His royal highness stressed that marginal differences must not obliterate the Arab view of the main issues on which they agree and the Arabs must not allow differences about tactics to drain their resources and immobilize their continued pursuit of the main targets.

His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah said the Arabs should not have stopped at rejection and denial of the Camp David accord but should have taken positive action to avoid wasting time and giving Israel the opportunity to create a new fait-accompli. Hence Saudi Arabia put forward its plan, which brought together international consensus and Arab rights in documents drafted by a lively conscience and balanced by a sound mind, through its sense of historic responsibility to future generations.

His royal highness explained that the Saudi initiative has become a purely Arab plan accepted by the Arab League General Secretariat, and is wholly open to modifications or alterations or even to criticism that it should be dropped. What is important however, is that we should not remain rigid in a mobile world and should not let our fundamental issues become trump cards in the hands of the major powers, either Western or Eastern.

Regarding clearing the air between Saudi Arabia and Libya, Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz said that to Saudi Arabia the Libyan people are a genuine Arab people deeply rooted in Islam and Libya is one of the Arab and Muslim powers and a basic partner in molding the present and defining the features of the future.

His royal highness the second deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and commander of the National Guard viewed American policies in the Middle East and the likelihood that the United States will adopt a balanced policy between the Arabs and Israel. His royal highness said there is no doubt that there is irritation in the American public about the excesses of the Zionist lobby in exercising its influence in defining and directing American foreign policy.

His royal highness called on the Arabs to take advantage of the opportunity Menahem Begin has given them by his foolhardiness and arrogance which has opened many outlets to American public opinion and hence to the American administration. His royal highness said that we should work through this opportunity to broaden American knowledge on the justice of Arab issues and to enlighten them about its private interests in the Arab region and to encourage it [words indistinct] between its interests and remaining the captive of Israel and its supporters who place personal interests, moreover, election interests, above the interests of the American nation.

His royal highness the second deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and commander of the National Guard described the Israeli Air Force's violation of Saudi airspace as an expression of the aggressive Israeli mentality represented by Menahem Begin.

His royal highness said the Jews have lived in contradiction to the laws of history and society, and hence have always opposed the nature of things, and although at times, through aggression, rancor, suspicion and superiority, they have triumphed in some battles, they always end up as victims of the most tragic catastrophes.

His royal highness added that they are not satisfied to usurp Arab territory, but have gone further to something much more dangerous, namely their attempt to keep the Arabs in a state of [word indistinct]. They deliberately assassinated Arab scientists, destroyed the Iraqi nuclear reactor and only yesterday protested American supply of some spare parts for the Arab satellite. They are concentrating their efforts in the West on shutting the door to Arab students who wish to specialize in the applied sciences, especially technology. His royal highnesses said that Israel may win most battles but it definitely will lose the war because it is fighting against the nature of things.

Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz said the Iraqi-Iranian war is an Islamic tragedy unparalled in modern history. He called on every Muslim to work to end this war as quickly as possible. He also appealed to Iraq and Iran to be guided by the holy Koran and to respond to Islamic efforts to achieve this aim, because this tragic war will produce neither winners nor losers.

His royal highness the second deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and commander of the National Guard expressed his regret at the deviation of the course of the Iranian revolution which Saudi Arabia was the first to welcome and had the greatest hopes for in destroying barriers and surmounting obstacles to joining in Islamic unity.

His royal highness said we were taken by surprise by the new Iranian Constitution perpetuating sectarianism and by slogans about exporting the revolution, unfair attacks and the terrible bloody violence and irresponsible activities in our Arab world, and finally by the Iraqi-Iranian war.

Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz also replied to a question about drawing up a Shura code stemming from the Shura Council of Saudi Arabia. He said: We are on our way to completing this plan shortly. The code "will be derived from our immortal Constitution, namely the holy Koran."

PAPER VIEWS RECALL OF AMERICANS FROM LIBYA

PM161021 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 12 Dec 81 p 9

[Editorial: "What Is the Scheme?"]

[Excerpts] The "problem" is becoming bigger and bigger. What is the "scheme"?

A few days before Washington's announcement of its "advice" to Americans in Libya to leave the country, orders to this effect went out.

There are some 1,500 Americans in Libya working in the oil industry, and most of the oil companies operating in Libya are American. The dealings between the two sides are based on clear principles which have been satisfactory to both.

What does the United States want? It is still difficult to find a satisfactory answer to this question. If there is really an assassination squad that came from Canada and proceeded to Mexico, as is rumored, then why can't the world's biggest power arrest five persons? While those persons remain merely a news story, it is hard for world opinion to accept the story as credible.

Is there anything more than that? There is an American scheme, which is becoming clearer. So some congressmen believe. The United States seems to be looking for an excuse for larger-scale action, just as it was when it fabricated stories against Morocco at the beginning of this century.

Is there an "American Suez" plan similar to the 1956 Anglo-French plan? What exactly is behind the "scheme?"

BRIEFS

NEW MAJOR GENERAL -- A royal decree has been issued promoting Brig Faysal Muhammad al-Harithi to the rank of major general as of 6 December. [Text] [Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 12 Dec 81 LD]

GOLAN ANNEXATION: REACTION, COMMENT CONTINUES

Mubarak View

NC161954 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1945 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] Cairo, 16 Dec (MENA) -- President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has explained that Israel's decision to annex the Syrian Golan Heights affects the peace process and the final solution of the issue. He said he will send a message on this matter to Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin.

In a statement this evening following his meetings with the leaders of the opposition parties, President Mubarak said that tomorrow the Cabinet will discuss the measures which the Egyptian Government has taken regarding the Israeli decision.

President Mubarak said that there are no differences in views between the government and the opposition over the Israeli decision, because this is a national issue for all parties. He added that within the framework of democratic consultation, he discussed this subject with the political bureau of the National Democratic Party and with the opposition parties. He reaffirmed that there were no differences over the measures which have been taken by the Egyptian Government.

Presidential 'Spokesman'

NC162350 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1653 GMT 14 Dec 81

[Text] Cairo, 14 Dec (MENA) -- Egypt has affirmed that the application of Israeli legislation in the occupied Arab Golan is a frank violation of the framework for peace in the Middle East signed on 17 September 1979 and the Security Council resolutions on which the Camp David agreements were based.

This is contained in a statement by a presidential spokesman in commenting on news agency reports attributed to Israel radio concerning the application of Israeli leglislation to the Golan Heights.

[Words indistinct] the Camp David agreements, above all resolution 242.

It also amounts to a blow to the peace efforts and intensifies the elements of tension in the area, which Egypt is always endeavoring to eliminate with the purpose of creating the proper climate for reaching a comprehensive, just and durable peace.

Egypt also considers that the Israeli Cabinet's decision infringes on the rules of international law and defies world public opinion. It declares its categorical rejection of this measure as null and void and illegal and proclaims that it does not recognize any results emanating therefrom and that it conflicts with the spirit of peace in the area. It calls on the international community represented in the United Nations to assume its responsibilities toward peace, especially since the UN General Assembly is currently discussing the Middle East issue.

Egypt also draws the attention of all peace-loving forces in Israel and throughout the world to the necessity of confronting these measures, which threaten the future of peace and peaceful coexistence among the peoples and states of the area.

The Egyptian Government has begun the necessary contacts and consultations with friendly states interested in the issue of peace in the Middle East to discuss the measures that should be taken in view of this Israeli measure.

[The above statement, previously published on page D 2 of the 15 December Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT, was erroneously attributed to the Foreign Ministry by MENA.]

NDP Leader Comments

NC162150 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2007 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Cairo radio reporter's interview with Dr Mustafa Khalil, deputy NDP foreign affairs chairman -- date, place of interview not given; recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Dr Mustafa Khalil, deputy chairman of the National Democratic Party [NDP] for foreign affairs, can you tell us something about the NDP's activities regarding some international developments, such as Israel's annexation of the Golan Heights?

[Answer] Of course, Israel's annexation of the Golan Heights, as expressed in the official government statement, is considered a violation of UN Resolution 242 and a violation of international law. It places an obstacle in the way of achieving a permanent and comprehensive peace in the area. It places an obstacle in the way of Syria's joining the peace efforts in the future. It places an obstacle in the way of efforts by the moderate Arab states to find a solution to the Palestinian problem. At the same time, it places the United States in an embarrassing situation in view of the recent agreement it signed with Israel.

On the other hand, we have not at all been able to understand Syria's position, because it refused to attend the Fes conference and at the same time announced that it will not conclude peace with Israel and will not recognize Israel. In doing so, it blocked the way to any efforts to establish a comprehensive and permanent peace, placed itself in an awkward position and placed its regime in an awkward position at home, too. All these things have been carefully calculated.

From the standpoint of the NDP, we consider this decision as running counter to the comprehensive peace efforts in the area and the efforts being exerted by the various circles, whether it be the United States, the European states or the moderate Arab states and Egypt, to establish peace. The role we must play is to explain this viewpoint to the various parties, whether by contacting them, visiting them or inviting them to Egypt.

[Question] What is the impact of the recent decision to apply Israeli law to the Golan Heights on the peace process between Egypt and Israel?

[Answer] In my opinion, the Israeli law was issued by someone who has no right to issue it. It is invalid according to international law. Therefore, we must not give it the importance the Israelis imagine they have gotten. Is it possible for the Egyptian People's Assembly to meet and issue a law, for example, annexing the territory of another country which does not belong to it. Of course, the effects of such a law apply only to those who issue it. Therefore, in my opinion, such a law must not stand in the way between us and the continuation of the peace efforts in the area. More important, it must not affect Egypt's position regarding continuation of the peace process. I think the achievement of peace between Egypt and Israel will prove a basic thing in Israel -- that its security is linked to the peace process and not dependent on armed forces, armed aggression or attempts to annex territories.

It should also be noted that the law passed by the Knesset was approved by a majority of 63 votes. The Knesset has 120 members. This means that there were 57 members who either did not attend the session or who voted against the law. Therefore, there is a large segment in the Israeli public which does not approve of the measure taken by Mr Menahem Begin in presenting this bill.

This encourages Egypt to continue the peace process and to persuade this segment of the Israeli public that the law cannot be accepted and the effects of this law do not go beyond Israel.

Therefore, in my opinion, this should serve as an impetus to Egypt to deepen the peace process, the adherance to the Egyptian-Israeli agreement and the normalization of the relations and to try to change public opinion in Israel in favor of achieving a comprehensive and just peace in the area.

[Question] Can this Israeli measure be considered a natural reaction to Syria's refusal to enter into direct negotiations between it and Israel, like the Egyptian-Israeli treaty?

[Answer] Of course, I do not want to create justifications for Israel's adoption of such a decision, irrespective of what you say. However, I hope that the Arab states will join the Camp David Agreements. The recent measure explains clearly that Camp David agreements and the policy of Camp David were more far-sighted than the Arab rejection.

Assembly Debate Planned

NC161530 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1330 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] Cairo, 16 Dec (MENA) -- In a meeting next Saturday, the People's Assembly will debate the Israeli decision to annex the occupied Syrian Golan Heights. This is in response to requests for information submitted by Assembly members.

Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali will deliver a statement on this subject. He will elucidate Egypt's stance with regard to Israel's measure and its violation of international agreements and the Camp David accords as well as its impact on the peace process in the Middle East and Egypt's diplaomatic moves to face this Israeli measure.

The People's Assembly will refer the debate and the foreign minister's statement to a joint committee composed of the Foreign Relations and Arab Affairs Committees in the Assembly so that a report on them may be prepared and submitted to the Assembly. The Assembly will also issue a statement. It will specify its stance with regard to its condemnation of the Israeli decision to annex the Syrian Golan Heights, the illegality of this decision and its effects on the peace process in the Middle East.

The People's Assembly will continue in session for 4 consecutive days to debate the report by the special parliamentary Committee entrusted with replying to the statements delivered by the president on 14 October and 8 November to the People's Assembly and the Consultative Council as well as the government's statement delivered by First Deputy Prime Minister Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din.

It has been learned that the parliamentary committee's report will focus, in its political aspect, on affirming and supporting the broad outlines sketched by the president in his statement with regard to Egypt's foreign, Arab and international policies as well as Egypt's efforts in autonomy negotiations.

The second part of the report will deal with Egypt's efforts for peace and the committee's stance on the Israeli decision to annex the Golan Heights and its effects on these efforts.

On the economic side, the report will deal with the seven economic topics touched upon by the president in his statement and the solutions that must be achieved for these. The report by the Parliamentary Committee and the members' debates will be referred to the government for study and for utilizing the suggestions, recommendations and solutions proposed in the report.

UN Delegate's Reaction

NC162210 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2100 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] United Nations, 16 Dec (MENA) -- Egypt has announced that Israel's decision to annex the Golan Heights is not only a violation of all forms of international law but also a serious challenge to prospects for achieving stability and for the peace process in the area.

Addressing the Security Council today, Egyptian delegate Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid affirmed that this Israeli measure, together with the other actions taken in the occupied Arab territories and against the Arab people, will adversely affect the prospects for achieving peace in the Middle East and will endanger any hopes for building confidence and creating a framework for a comprehensive peace in that volatile area.

The following is the address delivered by the Egyptian delegate during the Security Council's meeting today on Syria's request to discuss Israel's annexation of the Golan Heights:

The recent illegal measure taken by Israel with the aim of annexing the occupied Syrian territory of the Golan Heights is not only a flagrant violation of all forms of international law but also a serious challenge to the prospects for achieving stability and, in fact, for the peace process in the Middle East.

Undoubtedly, the news of this creeping annexation brings to our minds the similar measure taken by the Israeli Government of illegally annexing Arab Jerusalem, which has been and still is under Israeli military occupation since 1967.

This Israeli measure, together with the other actions taken against the occupied Arab territories and against the Arab people, will adversely affect the prospects for achieving peace in the Middle East and will endanger any hopes for building confidence and creating a framework for a comprehensive peace in that volatile region.

Egypt has always strived and will continue to strive resolutely to spare the area of the crises and consequences of such irresponsible and illegal Israeli acts.

The law approved by the Knesset on the application of Israeli law and legislation in the occupied Golan Heights is an advance and ill-omened warning of the model of regional security and the potential for its collapse.

The recent measure taken by the Israeli Government does not only violate the principles and provisions of the UN Charter but also violates Security Council Resolution 242, which affirms, among other things, the principle of the inadmissibility of the seizure of lands by war and calls for Israel's withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories. This measure is also considered a violation of the disengagement agreement between the Syrian and Israeli forces, which the two states signed on 30 May 1974 and which states that: This agreement is considered a step toward achieving a just and lasting peace on the basis of Resolution 338 issued on 22 October 1973.

Through this action Israel is wrecking the Security Council resolution. It is also determined to wreck the framework on which the peace process is basically and fundamentally founded.

This action is also considered a direct defiance of the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949, which prevents occupation authorities from introducing any legal changes to the status of occupied territories.

In this respect, the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt considers this Israeli decision -- as pointed out in the statement of the official spokesman of the Egyptian presidential office on 15 December -- as constituting a direct contradiction to the framework for peace in the Middle East signed on 17 September 1978 and the UN Security Council resolutions, particularly Resolution 242, on which the Camp David accords were based.

This action constitutes a blow against the peace efforts, increasing the elements of tension in the area which Egypt has always tried to remove to create a suitable atmosphere leading to a permament, just and comprehensive peace.

The Government of Egypt also views the Israeli Cabinet's decision as a flagrant violation of international law and defiance of international public opinion.

Egypt strongly and completely rejects this measure, considering it null and void. Egypt does not recognize any results emanating from this measure, which contradicts the spirit of peace in the area and calls on the international community, represented in the United Nations, to shoulder its responsibilities regarding the peace issue, particularly during the debate which is taking place in the General Assembly on the Middle East situation.

The Government of the Republic of Egypt draws the attention of all the peace-loving forces in Israel and the world in general to the need to resist such actions which constitute a threat to the prospects of peace and peaceful coexistence among the peoples and countries of the area.

The peace which Israel is supposed to be seeking and which we in Egypt are earnestly seeking to achieve will only remain a mirage if Israel persists in such actions, which destroy all prospects of reconciliation and coexistence, however small they may be. The annexation and colonization of Arab lands increases more and more the psychological barriers between the Arabs and Israel. It will also deepen feelings of enmity and intransigent positions in negotiations.

We strongly urge the Israeli Government to cancel this measure and to avoid taking similar measures that may affect the situation or the future of the Syrian Golan Heights. We call on the United Nations and the international community also to shoulder their responsibilities toward defense of international law and legitimacy and human rights and to put an end to Israel's policies and actions in the occupied Arab territories.

Peace between Egypt and Israel is considered a colossal achievement in the history of the Middle East, and this has become a reality. Israel must rise to the level of the challenge imposed by peace. We are aware of the difficulties and pains that accompany the birth of peace, but we also are aware of the possibilities which peace entails. These possibilities surpass the difficulties and crises. It is only through courage in the administration of government and the adherance to international laws and legitimacy can we achieve a comprehensive peace, for which we have waited a long time.

AL-AHRAM Comments

NC170917 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0610 GMT 17 Dec 81

[From the press review]

[Text] AL-AHRAM says that at a time when Israel had been required -- and still is -- to adopt trust-building measures in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip prior to enabling the Palestinians in the occupied territories to practice self-rule, it adopts another measure in another occupied land, the Golan, which not only destroys trust with regards to its intentions in the region, but pushes the region toward the brink once again.

The paper adds that, since President as-Sadat's initiative in Jerusalem, voices have been heard inside and outside Israel and throughout the world asking Israel to make an equally bold and strong initiative, particularly with regard to the Palestinians. However, instead of taking advantage of the situation whereby a gradual penetration to the heart of the Middle East problem is being made possible, particularly following the cease-fire between Israel and the Palestinians in Lebanon, Israel abruptly complicates the situation, turns the tables and returns to square one by means of its initiative in the Golan.

The paper goes on to say: For the first time, we see a country annexing the territory of another in protest against its leader's utterances. Begin said as much in the Knesset in response to a statement attributed to President al-Asad in which he said that Syria will not recognize Israel, even if the Palestinians did. This simplistic approach was denounced by the Israeli opposition, which split among itself to vote against the government.

The paper says Begin made a fateful decision without sufficient debates or deliberations on a matter related to the choice between war or peace. More than that, Begin rushed from the hospital to the Knesset where he outlined his flimsy reasoning and exploited the element of surprise, the welcoming cries of fanatics and the absence of the opposition leader who is on a visit abroad.

The paper concludes by saying: Israel cannot use annexation to pressure Syria into making peace. The occupation, in itself, constituted enough pressure. As for legalizing annexation, this is more in keeping with expansionist aims.

Radio: 'Dangerous Situation'

NC161424 Cairo Domestic Serivce in Arabic 1230 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Muhammad al-Bajbishi commentary: "The Decision To Annex the Golan Creates a Dangerous Situation in the Area"]

[Text] There is no doubt that the Israeli decision to annex the occupied Syrian Golan Heights constitutes a new Israeli obstacle to peace and places the area and the world at the brink of new perils. It creates a sensitive, complex situation which runs counter to the principles of international law and international legitimacy and the Camp David framework for peace. This is in addition to the fact that is constitutes a new manifestation of Israel's failure to absorb the lessons of history and to face the challenges of peace.

The strange thing is that this latest Israeli measure, and similar measures that preceded it, were accompanied by Israeli statements and assurances regarding Israel's desire and concern for peace. It is clear that when Israel embarked on this measure it exploited current international and regional circumstances to carry out its pre-adopted decision. While the whole world was focusing its attention on events in Poland for fear that the situation there will be aggravated to the point of an international confrontation between East and West, and while the United States was busy assessing the results of the trip of its envoy to the Middle East, Philip Habib, which did not result in a solution of the Syrian missile crisis in southern Lebanon, and while Western Europe was divided on the role it should or should not play in the peace process in the Middle East, and while the Arab world was busy, up to its ears, in new divisions among its states, as exposed by the Fes summit conference that manifested Arab inability to resolve the issue of war and peace with Israel, and while Israeli public opinion itself was busy with the strategic cooperation agreement with Washington -- while all this was taking place, the Israeli Government decided that the time had come to announce its dramatic move.

It is taken for granted that the Israeli decision will have far-reaching negative repercussions on Israel's international relations and will raise doubts about the seriousness of its intentions toward the peace process, since its decision is considered as a clear contradiction of the provisions of the framework of peace in the Middle East and the UN Security Council resolutions on which the Camp David accords were based. For this reason Cairo opposes the Israeli decision.

Furthermore, the Israeli decision places the United States in an extremely embarrassing position, especially because it came just after the signing of the strategic cooperation agreement between the two countries. Perhaps this explains Washington's move in denouncing the decision and hinting at new U.S. sanctions against Israel.

No one will be surprised if Syria and some other Arab states will resort to strengthening their strategic alliance with Moscow in response to this Israeli challenge, thus returning to the game of international axes and alliances.

If Syria considers the decision as an Israeli declaration of war against it and a cancellation of the cease-fire, it is not unlikely that battles will break out between them with the explosive southern Lebanese area becoming the battlefield.

By its decision, Israel perhaps wanted to create a new reality in the Middle East, which would be difficult to negotiate and make it hopeless for the Arabs and the world to think of embarking on any new attempts for peace, exerting further pressure on Israel's friends in the West and pushing the Arab world into further division. However, all this will not be the final link in the surprise-filled drama of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

'Violation of Camp David'

NC151644 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Ahmad Sha'ban commentary: "Measures To Annex the Golan to Israel Violate Letter and Spirit of the Camp David Accords"]

[Text] Israel is mistaken if it thinks the constant assurances of Egyptian officials to continue the peace process and to abide completely by everthing agreed upon under the Camp David accords and the peace treaty means Egypt will accept any measure Israel takes, even if it contradicts provisions in these documents. Hence, Egypt's emphatic rejection of the Israeli authorities' decision to apply Israeli law to the Syrian Golan area -- which means, without the need to elaborate, the annexation of the Golan to Israel -- and, hence, Egypt's terming this measure illegal and invalid as well as a blow to the peace efforts that will increase tension in the area.

When Egypt launched its peace initiative and when it announced there would be no more wars, it took this bold step out of strength and not weakness and out of ability and not impotency. This Egyptian peace move came after the October victory to confirm a real and genuine desire for peace based on justice -- a peace that will achieve security and safety for all the people of the area -- and not a peace based on weakness and surrender.

In choosing the path of peace following three decades of wars, Egypt was not detaching itself from the Arab nation, and it was not abandoning its Arab affiliation. Egypt is part of the Arab nation and its strategy stems from this principle. Egypt has constantly affirmed its adherence to these principles as well as its loyalty to this Arab affiliation.

In following the path of peace Egypt has never sought, at any time, to conclude separate agreements. It has tried, despite the criticism and attacks it has faced, to place the Palestinian problem in its proper place as the crux and basis of the Middle East crisis.

It has always affirmed the need to regain all the Arab lands, making no distinction between the Sinai, the Golan Heights or any other part of the Arab territory. Egypt's unshakable and firm belief is that the Arab soil is indivisible. Egypt's concern for every iota of its soil is completely equal to its concern for every iota of the soil of any Arab land, whether it is in the Golan, the West Bank, the Gaza Strip or Arab Jerusalem.

Israel is called upon to fully realize this fact. In annexing the Golan, Israel is placing obstacles in the way of the establishment of peace and, consequently, it is leading to a deterioration in the relations between Egypt and Israel after the steps which have been accomplished and which must not be stopped. Israel must realize the danger inherent in the measures it has taken. Perhaps this is what prompted Egypt to summon the ambassadors of the United States and Israel in Cairo to inform them of Egypt's rejection of this decision, which completely runs counter to the UN resolutions, the Camp David accords and the peace process.

BUTRUS GHALI LEAVES CAIRO FOR KHARTOUM VISIT

NC170737 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2230 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] Cairo, 16 Dec (MENA) -- Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali left Cairo for Khartoum tonight on a 3-day visit to Sudan.

Prior to his departure, Dr Ghali said he was carrying a message from President Husni Mubarak to Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri. He added that during his visit to Sudan, he will hold talks with the Sudanese foreign minister on coordination between Egyptian and Sudanese diplomacy.

Ghali said that he was asked by President Mubarak to explain to the Sudanese Government the Egyptian diplomatic activity to confront Israel's decision to annex the Golan Heights, adding that this decision violates international law.

Ghali affirmed that Israel's decision regarding the Golan Heights will not affect Israel's withdrawal from Sinai in April and that Israel is committed to all its obligations.

Ghali added that his talks in Khartoum will also deal with important African issues, such as the Chad problem. They will also deal with the results of his recent talks in India on strengthening the Nonaligned Movement.

SUNA Interviews Ghali

JN161920 Khartoum SUNA Arabic 1810 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] Khartoum, 16 Dec (SUNA) -- Dr Butrus Ghali, Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, who will arrive in Khartoum tomorrow, has stated that he will bring a message to President Numayri from his brother President Muhammad Husni Mubarak. The message will deal with the recent developments of the Middle East question, particularly with the issue of the Syrian Golan Heights. Ghali will also report to President Numayri on Egypt's stand on the issue of the Golan Heights.

The Israeli Knesset recently adopted a decision annexing the Golan Heights, which generated an Arab, African and international denunciation. Dr Ghali's mission to the Sudanese capital will last 4 days.

In an exclusive statement to SUNA, Dr Butrus Ghali said that, while in Khartoum, he will hold intensive talks with Sudanese Foreign Minister Muhammad Mirghani Mubarak in order to further increase coordination between Sudanese and the Egyptian diplomats. Ghali's talks will also deal with African issues of common interest to Sudan and Egypt, particularly the question of Chad.

Dr Ghali confirmed the existence of differences between the Egyptian and Israeli stands on the Palestinian autonomy talks. The Egyptian minister said that Egypt believes that these negotiations should lead to the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and to the establishment of a temporary Palestinian administration to hold negotiations with the Israeli side.

Ghali said that, according to this Egyptian view, this transitional phase constitutes a first step which will enable the Palestinian people to practice their right to determine their own future. As for the Israeli side's stand, Ghali said that Israel considers autonomy to be a sort of a decentralized administration. He explained, however, that, despite this difference in stands, Egypt still believes that it is necessary to continue thesetalks as long as there is no other alternative. Dr Ghali added that nothing had been accomplished in the Palestinian autonomy talks. He emphasized that these talks are focusing on and shedding more light on the Palestinian cause and are adding more pressure on the U.S. and Israeli sides to give more importance to the Palestinian cause.

On the possibilities of improvement in Egyptian-Ethiopian relations, the Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs said that Egypt is a nonaligned state which tries to have good relations with all states. Thus, we hope that our relations with Ethiopia will be friendly for more than one reason, particularly since the two countries are members at the OAU and since Egypt hopes to see a joint coordination among the states of the Nile basin.

Asked whether Egypt would try to attend the coming African summit conference in Libya, Dr Butrus Ghali stressed that Egypt is against the convocation of the conference in Tripoli because the Libyan policy contradicts OAU principles. Moreover, the opinion of the African majority should be taken into consideration regarding the convocation of the conference. Dr. Ghali said that any decision regarding participation in the African summit conference in case it is convened in Libya will be adopted after consultation with Sudan.

On what President Husni Mubarak announced regarding the extension of aid to Chad, Ghali said that Egypt's stand in this regard will naturally be made after consultation with the Sudanese Foreign Ministry. Consequently, the restoration of relations between Egypt and Chad is also linked with these consultations.

Asked again about the autonomy talks, Dr Butrus Ghali expressed the hope that Egypt would be able, through more negotiations and more application of pressures, to achieve accomplishments similar to those achieved in Sinai.

Ghali stressed that the Palestinian people's interest lies in the continuation of the current negotiations in order to solve this matter. He said that the Egyptian delegation to these negotiations, which is led by Ambassador Tahir Shash, will return from Israel and present a report on the outcome of the negotiations. The return of the delegation to Cairo, Ghali said, is natural and is not related to the issue of the Golan Heights. On the Saudi peace plan, Dr Ghali said that Egypt welcomes any new plan, provided that it is agreed on by all the parties concerned.

PROSECUTOR RELEASES 297 FROM CUSTODY 16 DEC

NC162018 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2000 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] Cairo, 16 Dec (MENA) -- Socialist Public Prosecutor Counselor 'Abd al-Qadir Ahmad 'Ali has issued a decision releasing 297 persons who have been held in custody since September this year under a republican decree.

In Thursday's edition, AL-AHRAM says those released are persons with criminal records who exploited the events of sectarian sedition in August. AL-AHRAM adds that the socialist public prosecutor has also issued a decision releasing Shahindah Muqallid, who is known for her leftist leanings.

FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL ON BEIRUT EXPLOSION

JN170914 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0834 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Text] Baghdad, 17 Dec (INA) -- Iraq has asserted that the Beirut embassy explosion will not weaken its determination to continue the struggle to achieve the Arab nation's objectives of liberation, progress and victory.

In a statement to INA today, an official spokesman of the Iraqi Foreign Ministry said this cowardly act, which was carried out last Tuesday by intelligence elements of the Syrian and Persian regimes, shows how far these two regimes have gone in their recklessness and open interference in the internal affairs of fraternal Lebanon and how they have turned Lebanon's good land into an arena for fighting and warring.

The spokesman explained that the collaboration of the Syrian and Persian regimes against the interests of the Arab homeland and nation cannot but serve the interests and plans of Zionism, imperialism and racism through acts of terrorism and sabotage.

The spokesman said: While appealing to the conscience of honest people in the Arab homeland and the world to bear witness to the ugliness of this crime and to the bankruptcy of its cowardly perpetrators, Iraq asserts that the implementation of such criminal acts of sabotage not only aims at diverting attention from the imperialist and Zionist forces' attempts to carry out their plans, but also at contributing effectively to encouraging the enemies of Iraq and the Arab nation to continue their aggression on and usurpation of Arab rights and territories.

SAUDI KING OFFERS CONDOLENCES TO PRESIDENT

JN162144 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2040 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] Baghdad, 16 Dec (INA) -- His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia telephoned President Saddam Husayn this evening and expressed his strong denunciation of the attack on the Iraqi Embassy in Beirut. He also conveyed his condolences and those of Saudi Arabia to the victims' families.

Kuwait, Lebanon Condolences

JN161804 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] President Saddam Husayn has received a cable from Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis, in which he expressed the denunciation and condemnation of the Lebanese Government and fraternal people of the criminal act against the Iraqi Embassy in Beirut yesterday. The following is the text of the cable:

His Excellency President Saddam Husayn, president of the Republic of Iraq: I was greatly moved by the criminal attack on the Iraqi Embassy in Beirut, which was strongly denounced and condemned by all the Lebanese -- government and people.

While conveying to your excellency my warm condolences on the innocent victims of this criminal act, I wish to confirm my fraternal participation of your pains.

[Signed] Ilyas Sarkis, president of the Republic of Lebanon.

The president also received a cable from Kuwaiti Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, in which he expressed his condolences on the incident in which innocent people were killed.

ATH-THAWRAH: AL-ASAD RESPONSIBLE FOR GOLAN LOSS

JN160953 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0850 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 16 Dec (INA) -- ATH-THAWRAH asserts that Hafitz al-Asad's regime is fully responsible for the relinquishment of the Golan due to its wallowing in plotting and in capitulatory solutions. Today's editorial says that these strategic and impregnable heights would have been unattainable were it not for the defeatism and capitulation characterizing the position of the ruling clique in Syria. It adds that the Syrian regime deprived the Arab nation of a significant force against the Zionist aggression when it instigated, participated in and supported the racist Persian aggression against Iraq.

ATH-THAWRAH says that the Iraqi Army's preoccupation in defending the sovereignty of the Arab homeland and the eastern flank of Arabism -- a responsibility that falls on the shoulders of the Damascus and Tehran rulers -- encouraged the Tel Aviv rulers to seize without resistance the opportunity to apply Israeli law to the Syrian Heights.

The paper says that the Zionist enemy has added another crime to its acts of defiance and violation of the UN charter, UN General Assembly resolutions and world public opinion. The paper reviews the Syrian regime's stands since the fall of the Syrian heights in 1967 when Hafiz al-Asad was defense minister. Hafiz al-Asad's regime committed a major historic crime when it announced the fall of Al-Qunaytirah and Golan before they were actually occupied by the Zionist invading forces.

ATH-THAWRAH adds that the Syria rulers withdrew their force from the frontline with the Zionist entity to involve them in the Lebanese war and to turn them into a tool deterring the nationalist movement, into a factor imposing pressure and guardianship on the Palestinian decision and into an element for dividing the Arab people of Lebanon. The paper recalls the Syrian buildup on the borders of Arab Jordan due to the latter's support for Iraq against the treacherous Persian aggression. The paper also recalls the massacres committed by the Syrian regime against the Syrian opposition.

ATH-THAWRAH says that the regime of Hafiz al-Asad, which wallows in corruption, bribery and agentry and which has violated sanctities and principles and sapped Syrian's military and political energies in the service of its dirty objectives and of its allies, the enemies of Arabism, cannot adopt a serious stand to confront the Zionist plan in the Syrian heights or in any other Palestinian territory.

INA COMMENTATOR ON ANNEXATION OF GOLAN HEIGHTS

JN161515 Baghdad INA in English 1440 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] Baghdad 16 Dec (INA) -- The recent Zionist decision to annex the Syrian Golan Heights was a usurpation of another Arab territory in an Israeli plan to swallow Arab territories stage by stage, an IRAQI NEWS AGENCY commentator said today.

The commentator said the annexation of the Syrian Golan Heights reflected that same trend which Israel had adopted, with constant imperialist backing, since its usurpation of Palestine in 1948 and up to this day.

One basic fact has been derived from the 1967 and 1973 wars and that is the Zionist enemy has been constantly interpreting, through an aggressive and expansionist policy, the idea of usurpation and annexation of more Arab territories to install an entity and a base threatening the unity of the Arab nation and its aspirations for renaissance so as to keep the Palestinian people, the legal owners of that territory, in a state of homeless and rightless with disregard to all UN resolutions and the international community, the commentator added.

The annexation decision of the Syrian Golan Heights came at the background of an Arab climate full of bitterness resulting from a state of Arab laceration and straying away from the principles of independence and sovereignty and a deviation of some Arab stands in the direction of blocs and international axis that facilitate foreign infiltration into the Arab homeland in pursuit of regional interests that ensure a long-lasting existence of these deviated regimes under imperialist protection, the INA commentator further said.

However, the commentator said that the tranquil military situation over the Golan Heights and the banning of any combat activity over that front under a state of handcuff which the Syrian regime of Hafiz al-Asad imposed on the Syrian Army and the PLO militants since it had signed the disengagement agreements with the Zionist forces and the consequent positioning of UN forces in that area with constant mandate renewal as the Damascus rulers desired, all that had enabled the Zionist enemy to easily annex that dear part of Syrian territory without a fight.

Just one decision from the Knesset was enough to swallow a whole territory for which many Arabs had fought for in 1973 when warm Iraqi and Syrian blood was spilled over it, he said.

Those heroes were on the verge of carrying out a military plan to liberate and retrieve the heights, but their plan was thwarted by the Syrian regime acceptance of a ceasefire on the eve of a carefully planned attack, the commentator added.

Those deviators, in Damascus, maintain the same behaviour by which they lost the Golan Heights without a fight and nearly lost Damascus but for those sons of the Rafidayn (Tigris and Euphrates) who vigorously defended and saved the city as they are fighting today on the eastern flank of the Arab homeland in the face of wicked Persian aggression backed by the evil and humiliating forces.

The commentator linked between the intentions of two racist regimes in Tel Aviv and Tehran as they enjoyed continued ties of coordination and cooperation regardless of untrue Iranian claims with full international imperialism backing, while in-between stood the regime of Hafiz al-Asad and the rest of those deviated regimes searching for narrow personal gains, unconcerned with disgrace and humiliation.

The loss of all Iraqi territories or a Syrian territory was meaningless to the Syrian regime, since it does not directly affect the structure of the regime and its selfish interests in Lebanon where the Syrian Army has been positioned far away from the internal affairs of the regime and its foreign axis and international tricks, the INA commentator concluded.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUE NO 554

JN161723 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Communique No 554 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 16 December 1981]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

The blessed Iraqi forces are fighting the forces of the arrogant Persian regime fiercely so that the great Iraqi people can live in respect, independence and security among the world peoples. They will continue to do so until the enemy recognizes our legitimate rights and respects international norms and charters as well as good neighborliness. Following are the results of the activities carried out in the operational sectors yesterday evening and today:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. Our forces, which believe in God and the inevitability of victory, continue to wage fierce battles against the desperate Persian enemy in the Gilan-e Gharb and Sumar regions, inflicting heavy losses in life and equipment. Known enemy losses so far counted by competent quarters at the time this communique was prepared amounted to 282 killed, several captured and 2 tanks, 7 vehicles loaded with personnel and 1 gun destroyed.
B. Our forward units sighted an enemy concentrated in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] region opposite our positions. Our units pounded it heavily, killing 14 and destroying 3 tanks, 1 personnel carrier, 1 vehicle, 1 excavator and 2 stockpiles of hardware.
C. Our forward units pounded an enemy troop concentration in the Nowsud region, killing 15.
D. A force belonging to our forward units raided an enemy force in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab region, killing nine.
E. Four killed and one vehicle destroyed in the Dezful region.
F. Two killed and one stockpile of hardware destroyed in the Abadan region.
G. Our valiant pilots launched daring and successful raids against enemy concentrations and military targets in the central and southern sectors of the battlefield all day long today, scoring direct and effective hits. Our aircraft returned safely to base.

Thus, total known enemy losses amounted to 326 killed and 5 tanks, 1 personnel carrier, 9 vehicles, 1 gun, 1 excavator and 3 stockpiles of hardware destroyed.

II. Our losses:

A. In personnel: 23 martyrs in all sectors.
B. In equipment: One tank, five vehicles, four mortars and one excavator damaged.

IRAN'S CLAIMS DENIED ON LIBERATING HEIGHTS

JN162045 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2030 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] Baghdad, 16 Dec (INA) -- An Iraqi military spokesman has denied Tehran radio claims today that two Iraqi Mirages were downed in Iran's western region. The spokesman said that today our fighter aircraft raided military targets in the central and southern sectors, scoring effective and successful hits before returning safely to base.

The military spokesman ridiculed the Iranian regime's claims that the Iranian forces had liberated the heights of Chogha 'Ali, Boz 'Ali, Fereydun and (Hoshiyar). He said: We know of no such heights nor have heard of their names.

IRANIAN POW'S TO BE EVACUATED, DEAD BURIED

JN161736 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1705 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] Baghdad, 16 Dec (INA) -- The INA correspondent in the central sector of the battlefield has learned that the Iranian soldiers who were captured in the Sumar and Gilan-e Gharb sector will be evacuated and transferred to the rear lines tomorrow.

The correspondent has also learned that several press correspondents and photographers have been invited by the Iraqi Ministry of Culture and Information to observe the evacuation of these Iranian POW's as well as the way they are treated by the Iraqi forces and the Gurial ceremony of the dead Iranians in accordance with Islamic law.

IRANIAN INTERFERENCE IN BAHRAIN ASSAILED

GF161650 Baghdad International Service in Azeri 1900 GMT 14 Dec 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners, the truth has come to light. Because his chauvinist and aggressive policies have been effectively defeated, impostor Khomeyni now lives in resentment, violence and vengeance. It will be recalled that from the day he first set his inauspicious foot on Iran, he has been pursuing a chauvinist and racist policy against the Iranian people and an aggressive stand against Iran's neighbors. However, he has suffered heavy blows from the hand of the Iranian people in that country. The Iranian nation -- and even religious minorities -- have agreed that one must confront this group of (?illiterates) with the language they understand.

Regardless of all this, the deceitful Tehran rulers seem reluctant to abandon their habit of interfering in the internal affairs of Iran's neighbors. Blaming foreign countries for the explosions and [word indistinct] and moving to [words indistinct] the neighboring countries, the Iranian rulers wage their aggressive policies against this or that country and interfere in the internal affairs of foreign states. They have been dreaming about controlling Baghdad, Aden and other Gulf countries. However, their endeavors have failed. They have also tried to extend their terrorist and destructive ideology to a number of foreign countries. This has also been a futile effort. And they have not achieved anything from a position of strength. Now they have embarked upon a venture to grab the weaker countries in the region. The most recent target of this move is Bahrain, an independent country. We have very recently observed that the illiterate Khomeyni clique has moved to wage destructive activities within independent Bahrain.

Khomeyni and his deceitful clique's wish is to upset the internal situation of this country by causing [words indistinct] terror and destruction in Bahrain. They wish to export their provocative views and [word indistinct] to other Gulf states as well. The deceitful Tehran rulers must abandon such an aggressive and illusionary (?mentality). They must not venture to interfere in the internal affairs of Bahrain and other muslim countries. They must not send destructive and terrorist elements to these countries. They must not move with a view to [words indistinct].

They must pull themselves together and fall into step with historical developments. They must not move to interfere in the internal affairs of this or that country like ruffians. They must abandon their endeavor to export in this or that direction the clashes, discord and deceitful activities raging throughout Iran. They must not play with fire by trying to interfere in the internal affairs of Iran's neighbors such as Bahrain, for this fire is one that burns and destroys. It is one that passes from [words indistinct]. These warmongers who (?kindle) such a fire are doomed to fall into it and burn away into ashes.

PAPERS URGE ARAB SOLIDARITY OUTSIDE POWER BLOCS

JN160838 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Press review]

[Text] Under the headline "What Are the Arabs Waiting For?" AR-RA'Y says: Jordan has once again addressed its old request to the Arabs to strengthen their solidarity and unity of action, build their intrinsic power and pool the nation's abundant resources in the battle of defending the nation's existence, destiny and future generations and staying outside world power blocs. Undoubtedly, meeting this request would be the beginning of deterring Israel's hostile practices, which have continued and developed to the point of annexing the Golan Heights.

The statement issued by Jordan yesterday denouncing and condemning the new Israeli aggressive measure not only states Jordan's clear, frank and firm stand, but also urges positive Arab action, which is long overdue because of useless Arab differences and sensitivities. Lack of such action has resulted in the continuation and escalation of Israeli practices to the point reached today.

AR-RA'Y adds: Perhaps it is worth mentioning here that any response by the international community and the countries that influence the issues of peace to the call of assuming their responsibilities in deterring Israel depends largely on the Arabs' response to the call for solidarity among themselves and for building their own intrinsic power. Events have proved that it is Arab reality that influences the international attitude toward the Arabs one way or the other. This fact must not be forgotten.

Israel's decision to annex the Golan is not a blow to one specific Arab country, but a violation of all Arab sovereignty, a challenge to the entire Arab nation and a disregarding of the Arabs everywhere.

The paper says: Stopping Israel from carrying out its decision does not depend on a resolution by the UN Security Council or any other body, but on Arab action based on solidarity and unified action, especially since the record of Israeli aggressions is still growing despite the many UN resolutions denouncing those aggressions.

Concluding, AR-RA'Y asks: What are the Arabs waiting for after all that has happened and is happening? What more can motivate them to put their hands together? Once again we say that solidarity and unified action are the way to Arab dignity, which will not be vindicated by complaints or thousands of denunciation resolutions issued by the whole world.

Under the headline "Arab Reality Is Responsible," AD-DUSTUR says: Despite the gravity of the Israeli decision annexing the Golan and pushing the region to the brink of war and military confrontation, no decision taken by Israel in the Knesset will change the fact that the Golan is an occupied Arab territory that is bound to return to Arab sovereignty either by war of peace. The same can be said about the other Arab territories that the Zionist entity is occupying by force and aggression.

Perhaps, the real problem is not the issuance by the Knesset of a paper providing for the annexation of the Golan, Jerusalem, the West Bank or any other Arab territory to Israel, but Arab failure in strongly repulsing and nullifying such decisions and the continuation of Arab weakness, lassitude and disunity.

AD-DUSTUR adds: This particular fact was stressed in the statement issued by the Jordanian Government yesterday on Israel's decision to annex the Golan. Jordan rightly regards the Israeli measure as the natural outcome of the deteriorating Arab situation. Due to lack of proper perspective, the Arabs have ignored the real danger and wasted their efforts on sideshows.

Israel's annexation of the Golan is a savage action faced by Arab weakness, which cannot react suitably to developments. Unless the equation is reversed, the Golan will not be the last Arab territory to be devoured by the Zionist entity within the framework of its expansionist policy of threatening and annexing all occupied Arab territories.

Israel's annexation of the Golan, attack on the Iraqi nuclear reactor, provocation against Saudi Arabia, continued aggression against Lebanon and the Palestinian resistance and its repressive and terrorist measures against the citizens in the occupied areas as well as the reneging of the French stand and the conclusion of the strategic alliance between Tel Aviv and Washington; all these events are the outcome of the divisions and differences tearing the fabric of the Arab nation and leading some people to believe that depending on this or that foreign power could be the alternative to Arab solidarity and unified action.

AD-DUSTUR says: Jordan has warned all these years and it is still warning against the danger of Arab differences on the Arab nation's future, existence, destiny and interests. Jordan has urgently called and it is still calling for strengthening Arab solidarity and unified action, building the intrinsic Arab power and keeping out of world power blocs. This alone will avert dangers, enable the Arabs to face the challenges and compel the international community to respect the Arabs and perform its duty in deterring Israel and curbing its expansionist policy.

RADIO CONDEMNS ISRAELI DECISION ON GOLAN

JN162013 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] The Israeli decision to annex the Syrian heights, in addition to previously usurped Arab lands, is not considered merely new evidence of Israel's aggressiveness or new evidence of the real nature of the Arab-Israeli conflict. It is considered more than this by all peace-loving forces and all forces aspiring for a just and lasting settlement of the Middle East crisis.

The Israeli decision to annex the Syrian heights means a first large step toward Judaizing another part of the occupied Arab lands. It is a Judaization that depends on two matters: the imposition of a fait accompli by force and the loss of deterrent action against Israel by the governments and forces supporting it and supplying it with the means of strength, backing and life. However, these two matters are not the first and last reason for Israel's expansionist and aggressive policy. The most important reason which enabled Israel to pursue its policy easily is the Arab fait accompli, which lacks the minimum solidarity, minimum unity of ranks and aims and minimum brave Arab stand toward any plotting against the Arabism of the Arab homeland and its people.

The Israeli authorities' decision came to confirm the Zionist ideology, which is based on aggression, expansion and Judaization in its conflict with the Arab nation. It is also an ideology that views this conflict as one between Arab existence defending its rights, presence and future and Israeli existence depending on the policy of power and based on several foreign forces in the implementation of this policy. This existence does not hesitate to use all means of suppression, intimidation, aggression and expansion so as to attain the strategic target of establishing a greater Israel, whose borders are fixed by annihilating the Arabs and displacing them from their Arab homeland.

The Israeli authorities' decision to annex the Syrian heights reveals the unbelievability of these authorities' quest for peace. For when the Israelis announce that the Syrian heights are a part of the land of Israel and annex these heights at the same time as they ask the Arabic side to hold negotiations with them on these heights, they actually try to blatantly deceive world public opinion, its forums, organizations and powers.

What negotiations are the Israelis requesting after the decision to annex the Syrian heights and their confirmation that these heights are an integral part of the land of Israel? What peace are they trying to achieve when they insist on annexation of the heights and continue to change the landmarks of occupied Arab territories in order to eventually annex and Judaize these territories?

The responsibility of those who are seeking a just peace and those eager to bring about a just peace is to move clearly toward this peace in light of the quest to find a real answer to all the questions. The Arab land should not be usurped and eventually Judaized while the Arabs are asked to hold negotiations with Israel in order to achieve a sole result: to force Arab recognition of this usurpation and Judaization of the land.

The world should not, on any level, approve the aggressive policy of Israel which employs force to seize the land of others and benefits from foreign backing and aid to impose this seizure as a fate accompli the Arabs should accept and yield to.

Any concern over the establishment of peace does not come through the encouragement of aggression. The desire to reach a settlement does not mean that the Arabs should accept all of Israel's measures and aggressive, expansionist and Judaizing policies.

We know that, to a certain degree, it is easy to reach unjust settlements. Yet we also realize that any settlement that is not founded on justice, right and genuine peace will be a settlement planted in the middle of a minefield which can go off at any minute and push the world toward different forms of tension and struggle. No one can assess the impact of such an explosion, yet we all know its reasons, namely Israel's determination on its policy of usurpation and Judaization and its enjoyment of various types of political and military support which enables it to implement such policies and encourages it to continue various forms of challenge.

STUDENTS PROTEST ABU 'AYN EXTRADITION TO ISRAEL

JN170928 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 17 Dec 81 p 20

[Text] A delegation representing students in Jordan has called at the U.S. Embassy in Amman and submitted to its officials a memo protesting the U.S. administration's extradition of struggler Ziyad Abu 'Ayn to the Israeli occupation authorities.

The memo holds the U.S. Government responsible for what might happen to struggler Abu 'Ayn at the hands of the occupation authorities and appeals to all nations in the world to support the Palestinian people's just and legitimate struggle.

OFFICIAL SPOKESMAN ON EXECUTION OF IRAQI POW'S

JN130515 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 12 Dec 81

[Text] The official spokesman has stated the following: During the past 2 days the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan has received confirmed information indicating that the Iranian authorities have executed a large number of Iraqi POW's. The Jordanian Government, deeply pained by this barbaric massacre, expresses its utmost denunciation and indignation at this ugly crime of executing defenseless prisoners in a cruel manner, which violates Islamic teachings and international norms, charters and conventions that prohibit such abominable crimes.

The Jordanian Government sees that the excessive acts and criminal aggression of the Iranian authorities, which have gone so far as executing defenseless prisoners, make it imperative for all Arab countries, particularly those still supporting the ruling regime in Iran, to reconsider their stand and firmly confront Iranian aggression, because it is absolutely inadmissible to maintain silence over the dreadful massacre committed by this regime. The Arab countries must honor thier commitments as dictated by the Arab League charter and the joint Arab defense treaty.

The statement said: All Arab and Islamic states, foreign states and all those organizations concerned with human rights are called on to immediately face this inhuman crime in view of its seriousness and its violation of the Geneva conventions and all the values approved by the international community, so as to punish its perpetrators. This serious precedent obliges all states and organizations to use their influence with the Iranian authorities in order to investigate this crime and prevent its repetition all over the world.

The statement said that Israel's military assistance to Iran during its aggression against the Arab nation and its eastern flank and Iran's repeated crimes against faith, brotherhood and values including these savage deeds will only increase the determination of Jordan, represented by its king, government and people, to stand at the side of our brothers in Iraq with all resources and capabilities in support of right against wrong, life against death and the values and honor of the Arabs and Muslims against the savagery manifested by the killing and torturing of Iraqi POW's by the racist regime.

SAUDI, BAHRAINI MINISTERS MEETS CROWN PRINCE

JN161801 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Excerpt] Crown Prince Hasan received at noon today Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, Saudi petroleum and mineral minister, and Yusuf ash-Shirawi, Bahraini minister of development and industry, who are members of the board of trustees of Jordan University.

They discussed the situation in the region, the inter-Arab relations and Jordan's role in serving the Arab causes in the international arena.

Dr 'Abd as-Salam al-Majali, president of Jordan University, and a number of senior officials attended the meeting.

Shaykh Yamani and Ash-Shirawi left Amman today at the end of a visit to Jordan during which they took part in the meetings of the board of trustees of Jordan University.

BUCHAREST MAYOR ARRIVES IN AMMAN 15 DEC

JN161206 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 0900 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] Amman, 16 Dec (PETRA) -- Gheorghe Pana, mayor of Bucharest, arrived in Amman last night, heading an official delegation on a 5-day visit to Jordan. During the visit, he will meet with His Majesty King Husayn to deliver a message from Romanian President Ceausescu. He will also meet with His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, Prime Minister Mudar Badran and several high officials.

Mayor Pana will hold talks with Isam al-'Ajluni, Amman's mayor, to strengthen friendship and cooperation between Bucharest and Amman.

Received by Premier

JN161551 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] Amman, 16 Dec (PETRA) -- Prime Minister Mudar Badran received in his office today Bucharest Mayor Gheorghe Pana and his delegation. Amman Mayor 'Isam al-'Ajluni attended the meeting.

Pana conveyed to the prime minister the Romanian prime minister's greetings and expressed pleasure at visiting Jordan. The two sides reviewed bilateral relations and ways of promoting them in various fields. They also discussed ways of boosting friendship and cooperation between Amman and Bucharest.

SOVIET OFFICIAL DISCUSSES SOVIET-ARAB TIES

JN131932 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 13 Dec 81 p 22

[Sulayman al-Qudat report]

[Text] Amman -- Dr Aleksandr Katitonoz, head of the Arab studies section at the Oriental Studies Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences, is currently visiting the country as part of a tour of a number of Arab states. In an interview with AR-RA'Y, Katitonoz made an evaluation, based on 20 years experience as a diplomat in the region, of the USSR-Arab ties. He said: These ties are improving in all fields and the Soviet Union is interested in developing and improving these ties because of its proximity to the region and the importance of this region to it.

Katitonoz worked as a diplomat in the USSR embassies in Iraq, Syria and Egypt for 20 years before assuming his present post.

Answering a question about the reports on contacts aimed at resuming relations between the Soviet Union on the one hand and Egypt and Saudi Arabia on the other, he said: With regard to Egypt, all I can say is that we are awaiting the aftermath of the Israeli withdrawal from Sinai on 25 April. As for Saudi Arabia, as far as I know there is nothing new in this regard.

Dr Katitonoz said that Saudi initiative to establish peace in the Middle East contains positive points. He said that his government has not officially received the plan and that as far as media reports are concerned the plan has several points that are similar to points mentioned in Brezhnev's initiative. Speaking on his country's stand on the Arab-Israeli conflict, the Soviet official said: The Middle East is of a paramount importance in the contemporary international relations. World stability is closely connected to the Middle East situation. The absence of a settlement of the Arab-Israeli dispute causes serious concern in the Soviet Union which has been calling for a just solution to the dispute. We are confident that just and permanent peace in the Middle East cannot be realized unless the settlement is based on justice which is commensurate with the interests of all concerned. Such a settlement must of necessity include the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from all Arab territories occupied in 1967 including Arab Jerusalem; granting the Palestinian people the right to determine their destiny by themselves, including the establishment of their independent state on their soil; and guaranteeing security and sovereignty for all states in the region.

The Soviet official said: President Leonid Brezhnev has asserted that the time has come to return to collective and honest efforts to find the means of a comprehensive and just settlement. Brezhnev expressed his conviction that such a settlement could be achieved through a special international conference and affirmed that the Soviet Union was ready to contribute toward this action in a constructive manner with the participation of all parties concerned. We are ready to cooperate with the European states and with all those who sincerely desire just peace in the Middle East.

Answering a question on reports that the Soviet Union will be in need of the Gulf oil in the mid-eighties, he said: Granted we will need oil, but we can obtain it through trade exchange and economic cooperation and not through occupation and control. There are wide possibilities for increasing production of oil in the Soviet Union. We are still topping the list of the oil producing states in the world. The Soviet official asserted that the Soviet oil reserves will dry up with those of the Middle East and not before them.

It is noteworthy that the Moscow Oriental Studies Institute specializes in research in the Asian politics, economy, culture, society and religion. There are about a thousand researchers in Moscow and Leningrad. It is the biggest and most ancient institute of its kind in the Soviet Union and was established in the early 19th century.

AL-WAZZAN CONFERS WITH BASHIR AL-JUMAYYIL

NC162000 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] Within the framework of the efforts being made by the authorities to find out a way to achieve accord and to provide grounds to achieve it, Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan today met with Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil in one of the Republican Palace offices. They exchanged views on the requirements for achieving accord and the initiative submitted by the Phalangist Party. Following the meeting, Prime Minister al-Wazzan said:

[Begin recording] This meeting did not change my previously announced outlook that what was been submitted is not meant for the government, because it was not submitted to the government to adopt it. The government has charted its course according to the principles of accord on which all parties agreed and according to which we are acting. We insist that they be implemented, particularly because all the Lebanese people and forces represented by their establishments, parties and bodies have approved them.

I was acquainted with this initiative during the meeting. The most important thing that caught my attention was the point that the language of arms must not be the language used among the Lebanese people, parties and bodies. Dialogue is the sound path for solving all issues among the Lebanese brothers. In my opinion, this is important. We called for this and acted on its basis. Those who make initiatives can hold a dialogue if they want. Our line as the government is well known and it proceeds from the principles of accord on which agreement was reached. This is all that I want to say.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, in light of what you have heard from Shaykh Bashir, is there any specific government proposal?

[Answer] In fact, as I have said, any proposal must be through the principles of accord. If I am to give more details, I would say that I proposed to all those who are now in posession of some of the government's powers to adapt themselves to a situation that will enable the legitimate authorities to regain all their powers at all levels, particularly in the security, administrative and economic domains. Those who took such powers from the government must now help it regain all these powers.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, you know that Arab and international developments impose themselves on Lebanon and lead to security disruptions. What are your views at this stage in light of what is happening in the Arab and world arenas?

[Answer] When problems arise as a result of international conflicts, we can do nothing to stop them. All that we can do is stave off the detrimental aspects that affect us from these conflicts. Naturally, not every Lebanese alone can stave off such aspects or chart his own way to ward off harmful aspects. Only through solidarity and unity of ranks in Lebanon can we stave off as much as we can. Through unity of ranks and Arab solidarity and unified Arab action, we can remove harmful aspects from the area and the Arab world. The Israeli enemy is taking advantage, as I said 2 days ago, of the absence of Arab solidarity to do what he wants and to achieve his goals in the easiest way. The Israeli enemy chooses favorable opportunities and deals his blows without caring about us. He is reassured by the conflicts of the big powers and by the fact that certain big powers support him. He is also reassured by our differences both in Lebanon and in the Arab countries. He knows that everyone of us and every country is busy with their own problems and local conflicts. Thus, duty dictates that we close our ranks and achieve solidarity. Only by achieving this can we confront -- I do not say triumph over -- these developments. Whenever there are grave developments, all are asked to unify their ranks, and this is what we are now calling for. [end recording]

Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil also spoke about what he hopes from proposing his initiative:

[Begin recording] I submitted this initiative, which is open to all remarks, proposals and amendments. Today we have completed our contacts on the official and public levels. We have taken suggestions from all the parties and officials concerned. We will crystallize all that we have gathered in the past 2 weeks. I hope that before the end of the year, we will have drawn up a plan of action in agreement with all the parties concerned. We hope that after discussing the details with all parties, we will be able to draft a practical plan of action, even if it is a modest plan, to be able to start a solution to this crisis. I cannot say anything about the practical steps, but I can say that we are preparing for them.

[Question] The prime minister has a major role in this initiative at the national level. Have you agreed on anything specific with Prime Minister al-Wazzan regarding this issue?

[Answer] I can say that the atmosphere was good. There was an understanding on both sides of each other's position. I hope that as a result of the contacts with Prime Minister al-Wazzan and the other officials, we will be able to achieve the goal that we aspire for, particularly under the current circumstances Lebanon is passing through.

[Question] Shaykh Bashir, what is your comment on the bombing of the Iraqi Embassy yesterday?

[Answer] We are very sorry and condemn this incident. We appreciate for Iraq that this is not the first explosion or attack on the Iraqi Embassy of Iraqi diplomats, and despite these repeated attacks, Iraq has not closed its embassy or lowered the level of its diplomatic representation. The Iraqis have never said a word against Lebanon or the Lebanese because they know that these attacks are not committed by Lebanese hands. We appreciate for Iraq that despite the blows dealt it, it never closed its embassy, particularly because we know that many others closed their embassies because of minor incidents. [end recording]

SARKIS CONFERS WITH SHAM'UN ON CURRENT ISSUES

NC162138 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] President Sarkis met with former President Camille Sham'un at 1700 today. During their meeting, they discussed the recent political and security developments in Lebanon and the Middle East. Minister of Public Works Ilyas al-Hirawi participated in part of the 1-hour meeting.

Following the meeting, Sham'un said:

[Begin recording] His excellency the president and I reviewed the political and security situation and issues related to Lebanon, particularly the issue of ensuring a sufficient supply of modern arms and equipment to allow Lebanon to perform its duties as soon as possible when asked to do so. You know the (?incidents) have occurred, such as the (?bombing), which is not my business to discuss. It is the jurisdiction of the Security Council to discuss it. We view this as a subject [words indistinct]. We hope that this will not be a cause for clashes. No one knows where this will end.

We also discussed the security situation and the bombing of the Iraqi Embassy. The president expressed his regrets and cabled President Saddam Husayn. We also released a statement this morning [words indistinct] particularly because of the close friendship linking us with the fraternal Iraqi people. They wish us well, as we do them. It never crossed anyone's mind that such an atrocious act could occur in Lebanon. We pray to God that it will be the end of the pain.

[Question] Your Excellency, do you share the views of those who maintain that it is feared that the Arab and international developments will affect Lebanon? [words indistinct] The Israeli decision on the Golan Heights and world events particularly in Poland?

[Answer] I do not believe that they will affect the situation in Lebanon, unless they deliberately want to involve Lebanon in matters that have nothing to do with it. Unless there is a premeditated intention, I do not believe that the events in Poland or the Golan will have anything to do with Lebanon. [end recording]

VOL: DETAILS ON EXPLOSION AT IRAQI EMBASSY

NC161433 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] Reports coming to the voice of Lebanon say that 2 days before the explosion at the Iraqi Embassy, four persons were observed reconnoitering the embassy building. It was also reported that three cars came from the riviera prior to the explosion. One car was a black Buick and another a station wagon. The three cars came from different directions to engage the Iraqi Embassy guards as a cover for the operation.

Reports also say that the suspects belong to a [foreign] country and were led by a lieutenant colonel from the Al-Jabali family.

New reports about the blowing up of the Iraqi Embassy say that five charges, each containing 20 kg of highly explosive material, were placed against the building's columns. These charges were timed to go off simultaneously to create a explosion of about 100 kg of TNT.

Reports coming to the Voice of Lebanon also say that these five charges were placed in a ground level garage and not an underground one. When the charges went off, one part of the Iraqi Embassy building, which is 36 meters high, collapsed over the lower part, which is 13 meters high.

A committee has been formed to make a survey of the embassy building tomorrow to draw up a more precise overview of the events that led to the explosion.

FURTHER REACTION TO ISRAELI DECISION ON GOLAN

Government Statement

JN162034 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] The People's Assembly held a session at 1800 today under Speaker Mahmud az-Zu'bi. The session was attended by Prime Minister Dr 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm, the deputy prime ministers and the ministers. This session was devoted to a discussion of the new Zionist aggression against our occupied territory in the Golan as represented in the enemy's decision to annex the Golan and apply its laws to it.

Mahmud az-Zu'bi opened the session with a speech in which he referred to the aggressive Zionist decision to annex the Golan, stressing that it is a flagrant and open violation of the UN Charter and resolutions and of the principles of human rights. He added that it is also an expression of Israel's aggressive nature and its expansionist schemes in the region.

Az-Zu'bi stressed that this Zionist decision is considered a declaration of war against our country and people as well as a threat against peace and security in the region and the world. Az-Zu'bi also called on the international community to stand against this aggressive measure and deter it.

'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign affairs minister, then delivered the government statement on the current political situation in light of the Zionist enemy's decision. The following is the text of the statement:

Speaker of the People's Assembly, members: On the 14th of this month, the Israeli enemy issued a decision providing for the application of the Israeli laws to the occupied Syrian territories as part of its expansionist policy, which is aimed at establishing a greater Israel from the Nile to the Euphrates. This decision was adopted after a series of measures and decisions was adopted in all the occupied Arab territories as represented in establishing settlements, oppressing the Arabs and tightening the grip over them in an attempt to evacuate them and Judaize the occupied regions, beginning with the declaration of Jerusalem to be a unified capital for the Hebrew state and the application of civil administration in accordance with [the Israeli] concept of autonomy for Palestinians in implementation of the two Camp David accords.

This Zionist policy of the Hebrew state emphasizes the following facts:

1. The Israeli enemy is continuing its aggressive and expansionist policy of annexing lands and expanding the borders of the Israeli entity, proceeding from its Zionist creed and strategy in building the Israeli state. The political work it is exercising within the framework of the call for peace or peaceful settlement is no more than a short-term tactic enabling it to achieve its strategic goals. Hence, we have to consider all stages of settlement since the 1940s, beginning with the UN reconciliation committee and up to Jarring's initiative, Rogers' plan and Camp David. At every stage, the enemy maneuvers to suck up the pressure of world public opinion, preoccupy the Arabs and anesthetize them so that they live in a state of delusion as to the possibility of achieving peaceful detente. Afterward, the enemy will swoop down on the land and its inhabitants. These facts clearly define the nature of the struggle raging in this region between a usurping aggressive entity and our Arab nation, which has been exposed to several such forays throughout its history, despite the fact that this Zionist foray is the most dangerous one in terms of its nature, formation, aims and means. We must always place that before our eyes so as to realize the nature of the enemy we are confronting and the responsibilities and tasks we have to shoulder and carry out.

2. The possibility of reaching a peaceful settlement in the region is not only far-fetched, but also suspect due to the aggressive Zionist nature and the nature of the goals fixed by the Zionist enemy, which confines such a possibility to one dimension based on capitulation to the ambitions and goals fixed by the Israeli entity. This is something we and the next generation will resist. As the president of the republic said in an interview with the Kuwaiti newspaper AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM, we are not in a hurry to achieve a quick victory or a quick capitulation.

3. The nature of the enemy and the nature of its aims places a great responsibility on the Arab nation's shoulders to prepare itself for a series of continuous confrontations to avert destruction. Under the Zionist slogan that the Arabs are destroying Israel, Israel is destroying the Arab nation bit by bit.

This unique nature of the enemy dictates that the Arab nation realize the magnitude of these threats and consequently the magnitude of its responsibilities in confronting them. This requires unifying understanding and concepts on the dispute that is raging between us and the enemy and consequently the need to unify methods of work to confront the enemy with perseverance in serious and sober action to improve joint Arab action and achieve better Arab solidarity under the slogan: the enemy which is present on a part of the Arab land in Palestine and Syria is one which will come to every part of the Arab land in the east and west.

4. The Israeli enemy succeeded in scoring victories in the field in the wake of the Camp David accords and the conclusion of the Egyptian-Israeli treaty as a result of the immense military assistance and support that it received in accordance with this agreement and as a result of removing Egypt from its position and placing it under the Israeli umbrella. After the treaty, scores of settlements were established, the landmarks of the occupied territories were changed, Jerusalem was unified and proclaimed capital of the Israeli state, a series of bloody aggressions took place against Lebanon and against the Palestinian resistance on Lebanese territory and finally Israel announced the law with which it annexed the Golan Heights.

All these facts confrim the accuracy and soundness of the Syrian Arab stand on the Camp David course and policy and the importance of pursuing action to foil this policy and this course as well as the need to define our stand toward the series of developments in the region in light of this concept.

5. The Israeli enemy is benefiting from the current atmosphere that prevails in the Arab homeland, from the current state of divisions and relative disagreement on how to view the present and future Israeli danger and from the Arabs being dragged into marginal problems and battles which wasted basic potentials in the wrong direction, one which is not the course of the Arab-Israeli dispute, and removed them from the arena of the dispute. The enemy also benefited from the emergency of a regional spirit in several Arab countries which placed the interests of these countries above the pan-Arab interest. I do not wish to go into details in these matters because we are all living and experiencing them. I would like, however, to point to the great responsibility that falls on our shoulders as a country which constitutes now the only basic confrontation front and the one which is shouldering all the moral and material burdens entailed by our national geographic stand. That's why Syria has been eager to maintain the minimum of Arab joint action. Syria has also been eager to exert all possible efforts to improve these circumstances.

Within the framework of our policy and the concept of our responsibility for unifying the views and stands the Arab-Israeli dispute, his excellency the president last week consulted with several Arab leaders on how to consolidate and unify the Arab stand and how to explain the landmarks of the current state and its dangers in confronting the Israeli enemy.

6. There is no doubt that the Israeli enemy is obtaining large gains from the current international situation, the deterioration of the state of detente in international relations and also the developments that are taking place in some of the big powers. The Israeli enemy is using the Zionist forces in the Western world to put pressure on some of these countries to obtain support for its stands or assistance for its policy.

7. The enemy would not have carried out this policy of aggression had it not been for the state of strategic imbalance that exists between us. This calls for more action and more sacrifices so that we can achieve this balance.

This is a matter whose importance must be realized by every citizen in this country because it is linked to his life, his future and those of his sons. Every inch of this country is a target of the Zionist enemy's schemes. Therefore, the life, honor, dignity and possessions of every citizen are targets.

Thus the importance of realizing all that and the importance of fulfilling the requirements of building our intrinsic strength, although our people in this country are shouldering the great burden of building the Arab confrontation force. There may be a need for more endurance and more comprehensive sacrifices to proceed further with the development of our intrinsic strength.

Speaker of the People's Assembly: Since the Israeli decision has further confirmed the facts and events I have referred to, I would also like to outline the results of this decision.

1. Syria preserves the right to adopt the appropriate measures to cope with this blatant violation of the UN Charter and resolutions, including Resolution 338.

2. This Israeli decision means the annexation of the occupied Syrian territories, the declaration of war on Syria and the cancellation of the cease-fire.

3. This decision further confirms the aggressive and expansionist policy of the aggressive Israeli entity and exposes the kind of peace sought by this entity.

In light of this, the leadership -- within the framework of our comprehensive vision of the movement of the Arab-Israeli struggle and of all the surrounding circumstances -- discussed this issue and adopted resolutions defining the method of confronting this national cause. In light of the instructions of the president of the republic, the Foreign Ministry has carried out the following:

1. Called for the convocation of an urgent Security Council session to discuss the grave situation and to adopt a resolution cancelling the Israeli law, implementing the UN Charter and imposing sanctions on the Israeli enemy.

2. Contacted all Security Council members to explain the grave situation and the possible developments. We have asked all of them to shoulder their responsibilities of preserving world security according to the UN charter.

3. Contacted various states to explain the situation and its serious impact and asked for the support of these states. Messages were also addressed to the Nonaligned Movement, the Islamic Conference Organization and the OAU.

4. Contacted the Arab countries through their ambassadors in Damascus and through the Arab League secretary general. We will further contact the fraternal Arab countries to unite the Arab stand in the face of this grave development. The leadership and government are following up this grave situation and the possible developments.

Speaker of the People's Assembly, members: From our understanding of the nature of the struggle between us and the Israeli enemy and its expansionist objectives, we see that the Israeli decision was not unexpected, simply because the enemy's strategy and objectives are clear and this latest decision comes within the framework of this strategy. This decision, however, places in front of the Arab nation -- whose politicians are either incapable of seeing it or actually see it from another angle -- a clear picture and definite objectives. The question began with Palestine and its usurpation. That was only a stage of the establishment of the Zionist state in the region. Then, the Palestinian Arab people were dispersed and today are living in Diaspora. The Arabs must realize that while Zionism began with seizing Palestine and Egypt, today they are turning toward Syria and tomorrow they will turn to seize Lebanon, Iraq, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Yemen and the Gulf in the Arab east as well as the other Arab states to the west of the homeland.

Palestine was the starting point. Their objective remains the whole Arab homeland. Today, we shoulder the responsibility of clarifying this picture and achieving consolidation around it. This means that it is important to further deepen the pan-Arab dimension of the struggle and achieve a pan-Arab commitment to confront it.

It is no longer satisfactory to hear some of us saying that we are with Palestine and with Syria. This saying must be translated into a stand and an action. Every single Arab citizen must realize that he will end in Diaspora if this Zionist invasion is not stopped.

If the Arabs do not realize all this, a day may come wherein neither wealth nor sons will avail. We are certainly and completely confident that our Arab nation will realize this view as we realize it today and that this nation will not only stop the Zionist invasion but will also push it back to where it was. Our lands in Palestine and the Golan will return to us as they have always been.

We possess two things that will prevent our defeat: faith and the ability to sacrifice.

Report on Assembly Session

JN170557 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Excerpts] The Syrian statement on the current political situation following the Zionist enemy's decision asserts that Syria preserves the right to adopt appropriate measures in response to this major flagrant violation of the UN Charter. The statement -- read by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, to the People's Assembly extraordinary session last night -- states that the Israeli decision amounts to annexation of the occupied Syrian Arab territories, a declaration of war against Syria and abrogation of the cease-fire.

At the end of the session, the People's Assembly adopted several decisions to confront the Zionist aggressive act of applying Israeli law to the occupied Syrian Arab territories, a Zionist act which constitutes a grave violation of the UN Charter and resolutions and further aggression against our territory. Our people will resort to all methods to defeat it so that our land will be regained, the Palestinian people's legitimate rights guaranteed and this people's sovereignty over their land established.

The People's Assembly decided to send a cable to President Hafiz al-Asad affirming the assembly's support for the president's heroic stand, which reflects the Arab nation's dignity and pride as it confronts the schemes of U.S. imperialism and Zionism. The cable also affirms the determination of the People's Assembly and our masses to follow his wise and courageous leadership along the path of liberation, victory and progress.

The People's Assembly adopted another decision stipulating support for the Syrian Government's reply, the measures it adopted to confront the recent Zionist acts and its request for convening the UN Security Council.

The People's Assembly decided to send memorandums to the IPU, the UN General Assembly, the Arab Parliamentary Union and Arab parliaments calling on them to acquaint the parliamentary bodies with the gravity of this Zionist act. It also calls for urging these parliaments to adopt stands supporting the Syrian stand, since Syria represents the main Arab confrontation front, and to adopt other stands to bolster our people's steadfastness as well as to mobilize all potentials to support our country's struggle along the path of liberation, victory and progress.

The People's Assembly addressed greetings and appreciation to our people in the beloved Golan for their heroic confrontation and resistance to the Zionist occupation. It addressed similar greetings to our Palestinian people in the occupied Arab territories.

The People's Assembly adjourned until 1800 on Sunday.

Call for Arab Meeting

JN171254 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Text] The Syrian Arab Republic has called for an emergency meeting of the Arab foreign ministers to discuss the procedures that must be adopted to confront the grave Israeli aggression manifested in the decision to apply Israeli law to the occupied Syrian territories in the Golan.

Information Minister's Remarks

JN171250 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Text] Syrian Information Minister Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad held a press conference today in Damascus. Let us now hear the details from our Damascus correspondent Louis Faris:

[Begin recording] Syrian Information Minister Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad today announced that Syria still abides by the provisions of the agreement on the disengagement of forces on the Golan which was concluded through the United States in June 1974. The minister made this announcement during a press conference he held today attended by Arab and foreign news correspondents. However, the minister explained that while it abides by the provisions of the 1974 Golan agreement, Syria still believes that by its decision to annex the Golan, Israel has violated Resolution 338 and, therefore, the cease-fire agreement.

On the other hand, I learned from an official source that a short while ago Syria requested an urgent meeting of the Arab League Council at the ministers level to discuss this subject and to take appropriate decisions. [end recording]

Khaddam, U.S. Ambassador Meet

JN161252 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam met last night with the U.S. ambassador in Damascus following an urgent request by the ambassador. Khaddam reportedly rejected a request by the ambassador to Syria to give up its call on the UN Security Council to impose sanctions on Israel so that the United States would not have to veto any draft resolution in this regard. The U.S. ambassador reportedly told Khaddam that Washington had no advance knowledge of the Israeli action.

The U.S. ambassador asked Syria to exercise self-restraint and not to take any measure that could endanger the Middle East situation.

U.S. Statement Received

JN161254 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] The Syrian Foreign Ministry yesterday received the text of a statement from the U.S. Ambassador in Damascus on the Israeli decision to annex the Golan, in which the U.S. Government's apprehension over the decision was expressed.

The statement says: We object to any attempts to change the position of the Golan unilaterally. The statement adds: We have always held the opinion -- and still do -- that any change by one side of the position of the Golan Heights, or any of the territories occupied by Israel since the 1967 war, contradicts UN Resolutions 242 and 338. Furthermore, such a change violates international law pertaining to occupation resulting from war.

In another development, U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig stated at Andrews Air Force Base, outside Washington: We regret this surprising announcement, which we learned of today, and feel that this is not in line with UN Security Council Resolution 242, which is a UN decision.

Ambassador's Statements

JN161339 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] Within the vast information campaign being carried out by Syria to put world public opinion in the picture on the new Israeli aggression, which is manifested by the declaration annexing the occupied Syrian Golan Heights to the Zionist entity, Mr Yusuf Shakhur, Syrian ambassador in Paris, has explained the dimensions of the Israeli aggression and Syria's national and responsible stand through the three French television networks.

The three French television networks interviewed Mr Shakhur during their evening newscasts and asked him specific questions pertaining to Syria's stand following the declaration of the Israeli decision annexing the Golan.

In the course of his reply, Mr Shakhur said that the Zionist enemy's decision to annex the Golan Heights has exposed the Zionist expansionist and aggressive nature. He asserted that Syria preserves its right to adopt procedures it deems fit to defend its sovereignty and the unity of its territories.

On the Syrian stand, Mr Shakhur said: Syria has preferved in exposing Israel's expansionist intentions, the falsity of its allegations with regard to peace, its rejection of a just settlement and scorn of UN resolutions, pointing out that the new aggressive Israeli plans confirm the soundness of the Syrian analysis and stand.

Lebanese President Phones

JN161354 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1214 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis this morning phoned President Hafiz al-Asad. During the call, he affirmed his compassion for Syria, asserting, in his own name and on behalf of all the Lebanese citizens, that Lebanon and Syria will continue to be united brothers defending their common issues and their Arab nation's issues.

President Hafiz al-Asad pointed out that Israel's act only serves to further expose the ugly Zionist face and provides another blatant proof of Zionist ambitions in the Arab homeland and Israeli plans to seize our Arab homeland bit by bit. He added that this would only make us and the Arab masses stronger and more steadfast, harboring a definite faith in the inevitability of victory.

General Strike in Golan

JN161311 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] The Syrian Arab citizens in the occupied Syrian Golan Heights today declared a general strike in protest against the Israeli enemy's decision to annex the Golan. Reports say that the strike includes all public utilities in Golan, adding that all shops were closed and the workers did not go to work. An atmosphere of tempestuous wrath prevails among the masses, reflecting the citizens' adherence to their affiliation with Syria and their determination to reject occupation and resist all its aggressive procedures.

A Zionist military court today sentenced a Syrian Arab citizen in the village of Mas'adah in the occupied Golan to 2 months' imprisonment. The court also fined him for rejecting the Zionist authorities' arbitrary decision to annex the occupied Golan.

TISHRIN Column

JN170755 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Press review]

[Text] In its "Behind the News" column, TISHRIN affirms that there is no doubt that Israel's act is grave, very grave indeed, since it not only threatens the region's security and peace but also the security and peace of the world in general.

Naturally, the Tel Aviv leaders would not have decided to annex the Golan had it not been for the bad Arab circumstances and the critical international situation -- which was suitable for Israel.

In all its aggressive and expansionist steps, Israel was aided by the complete absence of an Arab deterrent stand, since on the one hand there is lack of a formula for a minimum Arab understanding on the Arab-Israeli conflict and on the other hand, Israel possesses all the means for suppression and military power -- which qualify it to impose its decisions with the power of arms and with the support of its big allies.

This constitutes a significant factor in the nature of the raging conflict in the Arab region. Thus, for emerging from the Arab crisis, there must be an effective and deterrent Arab reply. This first necessitates the unification of Arab political efforts and second, the unification of Arab economic and military efforts. Even before this is achieved, an agreement must be reached on the basic principles of the Israeli aggressive nature or of the nature of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Syria has often warned the Arabs of the impending threats if they continue to differ on this basic issue. Syria has called for concerting Arab potentials to confront the Israeli danger, which threatens the Arab nation from the Gulf to the sea and not just one Arab state. The conflict in the region is one of existence: The Arab nation will either be or not be.

Yet despite all this, Syria today affirms that it will not stand silent on this new Israeli military aggression. Syria has always resorted to international legitimacy which denounced Israel's acts. It is now lodging a complaint against Israel's aggression to international legitimacy, hoping that it will adopt a practical resolution that would compel Israel to desist from its aggression against the Arabs and Syria. Syria will not lack the means to achieve its rights and regain its territory. Indeed, its large Arab masses, intrinsic striking force and the support of its friends qualify it to play this great pan-Arab role.

TISHRIN concludes: Syria is not the Egypt of As-Sadat or Mubarak. Syria is still managing the Arab-Zionist conflict against the Camp David accords, which include, among other things, a legal recognition of Israel and the settlement procedures it implemented in the occupied territories. Syria entered the October war on the basis of liberating Arab territory and continued the war of attrition singlehanded for 3 months. In fact, this war became one of the foundations of the Syrian decision to accept a cease-fire. This Syrian stand instilled in the heads of the Israeli leaders for the first time the conviction that in the future Syria is a power to be reckoned with; that the key to the Middle East problem begins and ends with Syria; and that the Camp David accords mean nothing without the agreement of Syria -- which has polarized around it the pan-Arab Arab Steadfastness Front and the world's liberation forces.

Yet despite all this and despite complete knowledge of it, Begin's government decided to annex the Golan Heights, a provocative act, and to bring the region to the brink of explosion.

If Israel has forgotten all this, it must not forget that Syria is still capable of acting in accordance with its will and with the requisites of the pan-Arab battle.

Radio Commentary

JN161505 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] At Syria's request, the UN Security Council will hold an emergency meeting this evening to discuss the Israeli expansionist procedure stipulating the annexation of the Golan.

The Security Council's convocation comes at a time when all the world states have expressed their denunciation and rejection of the Israeli action, which contradicts a basic UN principle banning forcible seizure of the territories of others.

It is evident that the international unanimity rejecting Israel's annexation of the Golan exposes the nature of this racist state which is founded on expansion through aggression and quashes all its claims to desire to live in peace. Indeed, this truth was embodied in several UN and General Assembly resolutions which included the inadmissibility of changing demography, geography and legal jurisdiction in the occupied Arab territories.

Israel's aggressive procedure threatens not only our region but also world peace and security. Thus, the world states' denunciation of such a procedure affirms the awareness by international opinion of the threats posed by Israeli expansionist policy to humanity.

However, the international community is called on not to stop at mere denunciation, since such a stand would encourage Israel to defy international law and to continue its expansionist and aggressive policy. It is necessary to adopt a compulsory decision cancelling the Israeli annexation of the Golan and other occupied Arab territories and punishing Israel, whose presence in the region is associated with expansion and aggression.

The Security Council is called upon to adopt a decision that conforms with the UN principles and withits own responsibility toward safeguarding international peace and security. Indeed, if the Israeli enemy is not deterred or punished, it may lead the world to dangers whose results cannot be predicted.

Syria has often cautioned of the gravity of the Israeli expansionist policy and affirmed that the establishment of peace in the region must be founded on two bases; namely, regaining all the occupied territories and guaranteeing the Palestinian people's national rights. Syria has also affirmed that it will neither capitulate nor yield to any threat. Rather, it would defend itself and the Arab fate should it be subjected to any aggression. Indeed, as President Al-Asad has often said, Syria is strengthened by its people, army, the Arab masses and friends in the international arena, since it is defending just issues whose legitimacy has been confirmed by international law, as manifested by several UN resolutions.

TELEVISION REPORTS SECURITY COUNCIL DEBATE

TA162007 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Excerpts] Israel's UN ambassador, Yehuda Blum, has proposed to Syria that the two nations open negotations toward reaching an agreement on all questions pending between the two countries, including the question of the international frontiers between Syria and Israel. Ambassador Blum was speaking at the Security Council, which began a discussion this evening on Syria's complaint about the application of Israeli law to the Golan Heights. The discussion will continue tomorrow as well. Here is our correspondent, Dan Raviv, reporting from New York:

[Begin videotape]

[Raviv] In your estimate, is there a possiblity of the United States supporting sanctions against Israel?

[Blum] No. I think we may assume that the United States will certainly oppose -- also in the future, just as it opposed in the past -- every attempt to impose sanctions against Israel.

[Raviv] The Security Council probably will not adopt a resolution on this issue today. It is almost definitely clear that the Americans do not intend to support sanctions against Israel. President Reagan intends to hold a press conference tomorrow, and we will be able to hear, in its course, his reaction for the first time. It is worthwhile also to mention today's New York TIMES editorial. The Israelis would be well advised to beware of American diplomacy today more than be concerned about what is happening on the Golan Heights, the paper says. [End videoptape]

SHAMIR REJECTS WEINBERGER'S REMARKS ON GOLAN

TA161615 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1555 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir regrets the remarks made by U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger following the passing of the Golan Heights Law. Shamir also rejects those remarks.

[Begin Shamir recording] I can only say that I am sorry that these remarks were made. Our representatives in Washington are continuing to maintain contact with members of the U.S. administration. We are trying to convince them -- and will continue to do so in the future -- that our move was justified and has not harmed the Camp David accords, as people have accused, nor did it damage the interests of our friends. [End recording]

SHARMIR INTERVIEWED ON GOLAN HEIGHTS SITUATION

TA161849 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir says Israel's decision to apply its law to the Golan Heights does not contravene the Camp David accords and would not disturb the peace process. He told ABC television he was sorry about American anger over Israel's move, which was justified and necessary and not an unfriendly step towards American friends. Shamir was asked about an earlier statement that Israel would not tolerate a war of attrition.

[Begin Shamir recording] I think that there will be quiet in the Golan Heights, as it is now, but if at any time the Syrians will do anything against us, we will take the necessary measures, of course.

[Question] Mr Minister, do you have any reason to believe that the Syrians are gearing up militarily? I noticed that several large Israeli military convoys were heading up to the Golan this morning. There has been a tremendous Israeli military buildup along the northern frontier. Can't that be considered provocative in some ways?

[Answer] I don't think. There are all the time -- you know -- there are threats from the side of the Syrians; we hope that there will be quiet in our northern borders, and we have to take measures to assure ourselves.

[Question] Will Israel abide by the 1974 cease-fire agreement with Syria?

[Answer] This cease-fire, for us it exists, of course. We will never take any action, any military action if it will not be necessary.

[Question] If even now Syria says that the cease-fire is no longer valid?

[Answer] Well, for us it is valid, and our only interest, you know, is to have peace in our area. We are not interested to wage war, not with Syria and not with anybody else. [end recording]

RADIO UPDATES GOLAN MILITARY SITUATION

TA161509 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] The coordinator of security affairs for the united kibbutz movement has said that the Golan inhabitants will not evacuate their homes again, even if war with Syria breaks out. The kibbutz movement's security committee is currently touring every settlement on the Golan, examining the security, alert and guarding measures and taking action to improve the preparations for a state of emergency.

There is no special military activity on the Syria side of the border, soldiers in an IDF position told our military correspondent, Shmuel Tal, that civilian and military automobile movement in Syrian territory continues normally. Similarly, there is no extraordinary preparedness noticeable among the UN soldiers.

Roadblocks Removed

TA161617 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1558 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] The Golan is getting organized: At 1330 the IDF roadblocks in the area were removed; and since that time the police have been responsible for public order on the Golan.

Television Reports

TA162035 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1920 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Report from the Golan heights by military correspondent Ron Ben-Yishay -- videotaped]

[Text] In today's cold weather too, the IDF continued its preparations to confront a contingent Syrian reaction. On highways in the north and here on the heights, we saw convoys of tank-carriers and other equipment moving towards possible marshalling areas. Similarly, the IDF warning system is being activated. The positions on the line are looking into the disengagement zone and beyond it, and air force reconnaissance planes are covering what the ground soldier and binoculars cannot see.

Despite the high state of alert [ramat hakonewut hagevoha] and the measures that are being adopted, no atmosphere of extraordinary urgency can be discerned here on the Golan Heights. This calm atmosphere is a result of the lesson that IDF learned in the Yom Kippur war. As a consequence of that lesson, the IDF almost doubled the volume of its regular force. That force is capable today of coping with any Syrian threat, almost without having to mobilize reserves. The only thorn in all this is the price, the direct as well as the indirect one. The movement of forces the cancellation of training projects will cost the Israeli taxpayer and economy millions of shekels. This will also amount to an additional bite out of a defense budget that is already stretched to its very limit.

MINISTRY UNCERTAIN ABOUT GOLAN'S LEGAL STATUS

TA170726 Jerusalem POST in English 17 Dec 81 pp 1, 2

[Report by diplomatic correspondent David Landau]

[Text] Are the Golan Heights now part of the State of Israel? The Foreign Ministry said last night that it does not know the answer to this question.

It is the Foreign Ministry, according to top government legal sources, which is legally required to determine the state's borders and to certify whether a particular place is inside Israel or not.

The Jerusalem POST therefore asked the Foreign Ministry yesterday to make a determination in respect of the Golan Heights, in the wake of Monday's law applying "Israeli law, jurisdiction and administration" to the heights. After a day of deliberation and consultation, the ministry spokesman said he could not at this time determine officially and authoritatively whether the Golan Heights are part of Israel -- because this is a "legal question" and the ministry's legal adviser is busy with the autonomy talks in Tel Aviv.

These talks are due to end today and then, perhaps, the legal adviser, Elyaqim Rubinstein, would "sit down and write a legal opinion on the matter." This might take him several days, the spokesman said.

By asking whether the Golan is part of Israel, the POST was in fact asking whether the heights had been annexed by this week's legislation and the government statements attached to it.

Under international law, "any expression of the conqueror's will to treat the territory as his own for sovereignty." (D.P. O'Connell: INTERNATIONAL LAW Vol. 1, p. 434).

The new law itself does not necessarily establish Israeli sovereignty over (i.e. annex) the Golan and there is a supreme court obiter dictum to this effect by ex-Justice Hayim Kohen. However, the law was accompanied by "expressions" of the government's apparent intention to treat the Golan as part of Israel.

Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, for instance, said on Tuesday that the law should "inculcate into the consciousness" of foreign nations that "the borders of Eretz Israel include the Golan Heights."

Had the foreign minister said "the State of Israel" there would hardly be room for more doubt that Israel has in fact annexed the Golan -- but he said "Eretz Yisra'el" which might have been a deliberate distinction.

Prime Minister Menahem Begin himself, during Monday's Knesset debate, noted that he did not "use the term annexation," but rather stuck to the wording of the new law. He did not, however, contend that the use of the term was mistaken.

In subsequent diplomatic and information activities by Israel, the issue seems to have been dodged as far as possible. Israeli officials admit privately that the term "annex" tends to trigger adverse responses.

Another Golan-related question that the Foreign Ministry could not yet answer yesterday was whether Israel would now cease complying with the Geneva conventions on the Golan -- just as it does not comply with them in east Jerusalem.

In practical terms, the question is whether Israel will continue automatically to inform the International Red Cross whenever a local inhabitant is arrested on the Golan Heights.

While Israel has always contended in theory that it is not obliged to comply with the Geneva conventions in the administered areas, in practice it always does so, except in east Jerusalem, which it regards as sovereign and not administered territory.

Thus, if a West Bank or Gaza resident is arrested by the Israeli authorities, word of his arrest is automatically forwarded to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), which has an office in Tel Aviv. If an east Jerusalem resident is arrested, on the other hand, there is no such automatic involvement of the Red Cross (though when the Red Cross hears of the arrest and asks for access to the detainee, Israel always grants it).

Will the same principles now be applied to the Golan? The Foreign Ministry deputy spokesman, Yosef Amihud, said last night that such "legal details" had not yet been considered. They were certainly not the concern of Prime Minister Begin and the Cabinet is making the basic decision to apply Israeli law to the Golan.

In Tel Aviv, the ICRC representative in Israel, Jean-David Chapuis, asserted that under the Geneva conventions, "no change (by the occupying power) can deprive the inhabitants of their right to protection" by the Red Cross. This includes the right of "notification of arrest," and the ICRC expects it to continue on the Golan Heights. As far as the ICRC is concerned, after all, the new Israeli law "doesn't change anything."

RADIO REPORTS FRENCH REACTION TO GOLAN LAW

TA161722 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] The French Foreign Ministry has formulated a strong statement of condemnation over the annexation of the Golan. However, the presidential palace decided to shelve it and replace it with a more restrained denunciation. This has been learned by our correspondent, Gil'ad Sher, from reliable sources.

The statement first prepared by the Foreign Ministry was sharper than that issued by the 10 EEC countries, and its release had been delayed for 2 days at the initiative of President Mitterrand; ultimately, the Elysee Palace released a relatively moderate statement that suffices as a rejection of the Israeli step.

At the same time, an official spokesman in Paris explained that Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy's office indeed refused to facilitate a meeting between the premier and Israeli Deputy Prime Minister David Levi.

GOLAN RESIDENTS MUST CARRY IDENTIFICATION CARDS

TA161623 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1559 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] The deputy director general of the Interior Ministry, Yehudit Huebner, has told us that all Golan residents will have to carry Israeli identity cards:

[Begin recording] [Huebner] Whatever the ruling on the status of the Golan Heights, the people residing there -- without exception -- will have to carry Israeli identity cards.

[Question] And what will be the status of those who reject this?

[Answer] They will be liable to punishment, just like all the other inhabitants of the country who do not have their identity cards. [end recording]

INTERIOR MINISTRY LEGAL EXPERT ON GOLAN MEASURES

TA162108 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Interview with Avraham Shafat, legal adviser to the Interior Ministry, by correspondent Dan Semana on 16 December; place not given -- videotaped]

[Text] [Shafat] On the orders of the military commander, people [on the Golan Heights] received permits, licences, driving licenses and other documents. All of a sudden, the legal basis of all those documents is disappearing. It was therefore necessary, at once, as a first action, to issue some kind of legislation, which we were authorized to issue by law, so that these things remain valid. This, indeed is the content of the regulation that was signed yesterday. But this is only the first stage.

[Question] Mr Shafat, what are the most urgent legal problems that have to be solved?

[Answer] Oh, there are many such problems. For my ministry, the most urgent problems are the reestablishment of local authorities, the Golan Regional Council, the local councils; the establishment of a planning district for the purposes of planning and building; the reorganization of the population count according to the population census law; there are problems.

[Question] Legally, does the Military Government in the Golan Heights still exist?

[Answer] Legally, the Military Government no longer exists.

[Question] If so, who is in charge of the region today?

[Answer] The Israeli authorities. Israeli law is applied to the Golan Heights. You can imagine that when the law is applied, many problems arise and, to solve all these problems, the teams have been set up.

[Question] And the military administration today has no authority on the Golan Heights?

[Answer] The Military Government does not exist in theory.

[Question] What about the Druze residents, Mr Shafat? Are they, to all intents and purposes, Israeli citizens? What does the law imply? Will they, for example, be obliged to enlist in the army?

[Answer] Whether yes or no, this we do not know yet. This is a question of policy. Druze residents are residents of Israel. They are not, automatically, Israeli citizens, and their duties and privileges are those of Israel's residents. Will they be conscripted? Not all Israel's citizens are being conscripted, not to mention residents of Israel.

[Question] But Israel's Druze citizens are being conscripted.

[Answer] These are problems that have to be weighed, examined, decided upon, and they are problems that do not belong to the sphere of our business at the moment.

DRUZE URGE CONTINUATION OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT

TA170734 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Text] Both pro-Syrian and pro-Israeli Druze in the Golan Heights urge the continuation of the Military Government on the Golan Heights but for different reasons. Our correspondent Yo'el Dar reports:

Pro-Syrian Druze on the Golan Heights urge the continuation of the Military Government because they want to prove to the Damascus authorities that they are persisting in their opposition to the annexationist moves of the Israeli Government. Some of them have stated: Life under military rule is neither comfortable, nor pleasant; however, it is in our national interest not to demand its abolishment.

On the other hand, pro-Israeli Druze second this demand for other reasons, one of them being that such a situation is more comfortable. The head of the Mas'ada Local Council, Muhsayn Abu Salah, explains:

For 14 years we have never felt there was a Military Government and in all that time we have regarded ourselves as Israeli citizens and viewed Israeli law as applying to the Golan Heights. The Military Government did not bother us. On the contrary, it largely helped develop the Golan Heights area.

[Dar] Meanwhile, the general strike in the Druze villages has gone into its 2nd day. Last night the strike included many inhabitants of the Golan Heights. The strike emphasizes the political and organizational strength of the pro-Syrian Druze who are opposed to any change in their status.

AUTONOMY ROUND ENDS, ANOTHER SCHEDULED

TA161853 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1845 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] Tel Aviv, 16 Dec -- The next autonomy negotiations meeting will take place in Al-Jizah in Egypt in the middle of January. This was reported this evening at the completion of the current round of talks conducted by the negotiating teams. This round took place at the Tel Aviv Hyatt hotel.

At ITIM correspondent has learned that among the issues to be discussed next time will be security matters. It is hoped that the deliberations on the matters still pending after the ministerial decisions reached between September and November will be concluded too.

The last session discussed, among other things, the remaining authorities, [samkhuyot shiyuriot] matters pertaining to legislation and regulation-issuing [teqina] the standing committee and the beginning of the interim period.

This evening, Interior Ministry Director General Hayim Kubersky hosted the U.S., Egyptian and Israeli teams for dinner.

UNITED NATIONS CONDEMNS EXTRADITION OF ABU 'AYN

TA170712 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Text] Over vigorous U.S. objection, the UN General Assembly has strongly deplored the extradition of suspected terrorist Ziyad Abu 'Ayn from the United States to Israel. Abu 'Ayn is accused of having planted a bomb in Tiberias, killing two people and injuring 36 others in 1979. By a vote of 75 to 21 with 43 abstentions, the assembly demanded Abu 'Ayn's immediate release and transfer to the country of his choice. Among those who abstained were NATO members France, Greece and Turkey. The U.S. ambassador said that the resolution was an unwarranted and misguided disparagement of the U.S. judicial system.

DELEGATION TO EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT LEAVES

TA161727 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] A Knesset delegation headed by the speaker of the house left today for Strasbourg for the annual dialogue with the European Parliament. On the agenda are the Middle East situation, economic cooperation and other subjects. Members of the delegation will also visit Paris and will meet with the chairman of the French Senate.

LOCAL FIRMS WIN MFO BIDS WORTH $23 MILLION

TA141004 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 14 Dec 81 p 2

[Ya'aqov Erez report]

[Text] The scale of the bids won by Israeli firms from the command headquarters of the Sinai Multinational Force and Observers [MFO] totals more than $23 million.

The first five bids connected with the construction of MFO installations in Ofira and the Eytan airfield and the purchase of equipment for the units of this force have been awarded to Israeli companies and they have already begun to implement them. Among other things, this refers to the purchase of equipment valued at $5 million and the leasing of equipment worth $2 million for the MFO, in addition to the construction of the installations.

According to the forecast, it is expected that the MFO units will purchase additional equipment worth $10 million from Israel.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX CONTINUES TO RISE

TA151649 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] The consumer price index went up last month by 5.8 percent. Since the beginning of the year, the consumer price index went up by 91.6 percent. Last month, a price rise occurred in all consumer items, particularly in clothing, health, education, culture and entertainment. The price of clothing and shoes went up by more than 10 percent. Prices of fruit and vegetables went up by 7 percent, as did health services and furniture.

The cost-of-building index went up last month by 3.7 percent; by 103 percent since the beginning of the year.

CHIEF OF STAFF INTERVIEWED ON TOPICAL ISSUES

TA111816 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 11 Dec 81

[Interview with Chief of Staff Lt Gen Refa'el Eytan on "Weekly Column" program -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Lt Gen Refa'el Eytan, in the heat of the debate over the strategic cooperation with the United States, the impression was often made that we are the superpower and the United States is the small country seeking our help and assistance. Is this in fact true, and do they really need our assistance that much?

[Answer] I do not know what is the basis for the impression you described, that we are the superpower and the United States is imploring us to help it. Everyone realizes that this is not so. The cooperation that was discussed and will again be discussed in detail should guarantee Israel that a great power like the United States understands us, our state, its needs, and is taking them into consideration. Both sides must benefit from this. The United States does not require our divisions in Hawaii, and we do not require American soldiers on Israeli soil to help us in war. But there are still very many other areas in which cooperation is possible.

[Question] There were people who, in the heat of this debate, already saw Israeli soldiers in Chad, in Europe, in Saudi Arabia...

[Answer] Anyone who wanted to denigrate the agreement probably adopted such an approach, either due to a misunderstanding, or for other reasons. This is not true and cannot be true. This had not been discussed and neither will it be discussed. I think it inconceivable that Israeli soldiers, that the IDF, will go to fight for anybody in any place in the world. I am not even considering such a possibility. The IDF is to serve Israel, to defend it and fulfill the tasks that it is charged with fulfilling by the state, and nothing more than this.

[Question] Does Israel have an actual physical struggle with the Soviet Union?

[Answer] Israel has no physical struggle with the Soviet Union. We have never encountered the Soviet Union on the battlefield, with one exception, when a number of Soviet aircraft piloted by Russians were downed during the war of attrition with Egypt. One could describe that event as an incident, which had not occurred before and has not recurred since. Satellites or at least one Soviet satellite took part -- not very actively, but it did take part -- on the battlefield: the Cubans. Cubans were present on the Golan Heights at the end of the Yom Kippur War. But one has to keep in mind that the Soviet Union is arming the Arab states -- the most pronounced enemies of Israel -- with weapons, with most sophisticated military equipment, as well as with advisers. This has not yet turned into a tangible factor opposing us on the battlefield.

[Question] That is to say, in no case where the Soviet Union is involved do you see Israel as defending itself?

[Answer] The question is complicated and unclear.

[Question] If, for example, there is a pro-Soviet coup d'etat in Saudi Arabia, will you see it as an Israeli interest, as a matter involving the defense of Israel, as a task for the IDF?

[Answer] One has to look at Saudi Arabia, not the Soviet Union. Saudi Arabia, under its current rule, is extremely anti-Israel. Should there be a coup d'etat there bringing a more extremist regime, then it will become even more hostile to Israel. And should there be a revolt there, bringing yet another regime, but a less extremist one, regardless of who heads it, then Israel has no possible excuse, under any circumstance, to intervene there -- under no circumstance, even the most extreme one, could we intervene.

[Question] In any event you do not foresee an Israeli intervention in Saudi Arabia, even should you regard it as a direct blow to Israel's security interests?

[Answer] I did not say that. There may be a case where a vital interest of the State of Israel will necessitate the adoption of steps which, today, appear distant and unreal. Anything can happen. We bombed the nuclear reactor in Iraq, despite the fact that we have no joint border with them and they are farther away from us than the Saudis. But that was a vital interest to Israel. Tomorrow a nuclear reactor might be set up in Saudi Arabia and, in view of its extremism, the risk in this is no less than the risk of nuclear arms in the possession of the Iraqis, or other states. Israel must take this into consideration and it may eventually decide to take action there.

[Question] Are you placing considerable importance on Saudi Arabia in the constellation of the eastern front?

[Answer] Yes. It is a state that has no financial limits. It can receive anything it desires from any place in the world, because of the energy resources it has. It can receive it for itself; but what it gets it also gives to others. It supplies arms and equipment to the terrorists, it finances the Syrian presence and conquest in Lebanon, it supports extremist organizations, it finances and gives backing to Israel's enemies. Tomorrow it may give everything it is getting to someone else. And this includes the most modern, sophisticated weapons, and in huge quantities. Saudi Arabia alone cannot use such quantities.

[Question] A short while ago it was published that Israeli aircraft took aerial photographs over Tabuk. There was also talk of new airbases.

[Answer] We photographed Tabuk in order to know what is happening there. Tabuk is the Saudi military base -- indeed a large military town -- the closest to Israel. We must know what is there, and we can do this in various ways, but especially through aerial photography. This is why we took photographs there. We wanted to know what is happening 200 km from our border, and we saw this in the photographs. Later there was talk of new airbases -- if I am not mistaken this was publicized somewhere abroad. However, we know nothing of new, active and usable airbases. The places which were talked of have two emergency runways on such a level, [not further specified] more or less, and are not military airbases.

[Question] What is your assessment of this strengthening and fortifying of Tabuk -- which is located near Israel alone -- by the Saudis?

[Answer] A large mechanized, armored force is stationed in Tabuk as are air force fighter squadrons. The short distance to our border allows rapid operation of what is located there. This in itself can be important in any confrontation; it can also help somebody else -- for example the Jordanians or the Syrians.

[Question] In your opinion, does this strengthening of Tabuk contradict Saudi peace plans?

[Answer] The Saudi peace plan, as it was published with its eight clauses, is a plan for the liquidation of Israel by peaceful means, or with a peace-like cover, but this is not really a peace plan.

[Question] You are saying that you do not see any Israeli intervention in Saudi Arabia under any circumstances. But why in Lebanon and not in Saudi Arabia?

[Answer] I did not say under any circumstances. On the contrary, I gave the example of a nuclear reactor in Iraq where we did intervene. A similar thing can happen in Saudi Arabia as well. Saudi Arabia is a satellite, or rather not a satellite but a country with a Western orientation. It does not touch Israel's border. Thus, for it to affect Israel directly -- rather than through aid to the terrorists -- some developments will have to occur.

To compare events in Lebanon and our intervention or involvement there to what is not being done regarding Saudi Arabia is to make an incorrect comparison. There is no comparison at all. Lebanon borders Israel and almost all the terrorist organizations are concentrated there. It is from there that terrorism deploys to all parts of the world, including Israel. The Syrian Army is stationed in Lebanon and Syria is a primary enemy, vehemently and sharply opposing the Camp David agreements and the peace accords. Therefore, it is all these elements together that distinguish between what we do in Lebanon and what we do not do in Saudi Arabia. One should remember that Lebanon, which is an uncontrollable country, and which includes so many opposing elements, also contains elements which would be happy to reach a peace agreement and an understanding with Israel. Therefore, our view of and our involvement in Lebanon are as they are.

[Question] About half a year ago the prime minister said that the Syrian missiles in Lebanon disturb Israel and that Yanush [nickname for Avigdor Ben-Gal, former commander of the Northern Command] and Raful [nickname for Chief of Staff Refa'el Eytan] are prepared. Well, Yanush is not there any more, but you are. Are you still prepared? Do the missiles still cause trouble?

[Answer] They do. They have been trouble since the very moment they were positioned in the Lebanese Al-Biqa' valley. However, Israel has decided to handle this issue, with the Americans' aid, through diplomacy. This was the reason for Philip Habib's latest trip. I still do not know the results of this round of his talks. On several occasions I have said that one should not precipitate the end. If there is a chance to solve this problem in other ways, they should be exhausted to the very end, or to the highest extent possible. It is true that the missiles disturb us but it is possible to live with them.

[Question] Are you still saying that every possible course should be exhausted, even if it takes a long time?

[Answer] It is a question of how long, of what possibilities can be exhausted here. This is not my problem, though. This is a problem for the statesmen.

[Question] In the meantime, would you characterize Habib's mission as a failure?

[Answer] I did not meet or talk with him and could not form an impression as to whether this trip was a failure or not. As to what is written in the press, I am not sure that the information given to the journalists, to the papers or to the communications media is updated. Therefore, I cannot say anything.

[Question] In other words, although you are saying that the missiles disturb the IDF, the IDF can still tolerate their presence there?

[Answer] Yes. It can tolerate them, but they disturb us. I said we manage.

[Question] When Habib first arrived in the region over the missile issue and later effected the cease-fire agreement with the terrorists, it was then defined as a tie. Would you say that the current situation is also a tie or do the terrorists now have an advantage because they have continued to strengthen?

[Answer] It was not a tie then, nor is it a tie today. They do not have, nor can they have, an edge even if they continue to receive military equipment and arms in unlimited quantities for a long time. Whoever termed the cease-fire situation a tie simply did not understand what happened, was not updated about the terrorists' condition when the cease-fire was effected and does not understand the entire organizational and operational system in Lebanon. Whoever said so is not to blame since he is not informed in these matters and does not therefore understand. In my opinion, the terrorists were saved from collapse thanks to the cease-fire. They have said this. They requested the cease-fire, not us. They asked for it through Arab countries, especially Saudi Arabia. They asked these nations to intervene on their behalf with other elements, particularly the Americans -- Philip Habib was in the area then -- to bring about a cease-fire since, according to them, and I am here quoting them, the Palestinian revolution was on the verge of collapse. These are the words they used. Whoever calls this a tie does this either intentionally or out of a lack of knowledge.

This was the case in several campaigns of the war of independence; and this was true in the 1956 Sinai campaign. As for the Syrians, this was the case in 1967 and for both the Syrians and Egyptians this was so in 1973.

[Question] Would you say that the terrorists have made good use of the time elapsing since the cease-fire took effect in order to reorganize and recover?

[Answer] Since the cease-fire took effect they have taken advantage of the time to receive arms and military equipment that they did not have earlier, and to deploy in the area.

[Question] Are we following this in a manner similar to our view on the missiles -- of tolerating it and not intervening?

[Answer] We know everything that is happening with the terrorists. We are closely following the situation. As long as the cease-fire is in effect -- and it is good that a cease-fire exists -- this process does not disturb us. It is possible that if hostilities erupt again, God forbid, we will come across a different state of affairs with the terrorists. However, we too will not repeat ourselves.

[Question] The approach adopted then was one of attacking them when we wanted and of not waiting for them to initiate action.

[Answer] I said that we do not have to repeat ourselves, neither in method, nor means, nor timing.

[Question] After the cease-fire, there were people who started talking and reminiscing about how Israel reacted for 30 years to certain events in certain situations. The late Moshe Dayan, in one of his articles then, again recalled favorably the method of retaliations. Do you think that there is today, too, justification for those methods?

[Answer] We discarded the retaliation method a long time ago. Retaliation is a post-factum reaction. It neither prevents nor stops. Any historian analyzing the retaliation method from the 1950's, and taking into consideration the historic developments since then, could say -- if he has something to base himself upon -- whether that method was good or not. I do not want to go into Moshe Dayan's statement, why he said what he did, and whether it was justified or not. I was close to this subject of retaliation from the other side -- from the side of implementation. And, at that time, I did not muse whether this was a good or bad policy.

[Question] No, but how does it look today? Do you think there is any possibility that this might be good today as well?

[Answer] We have for a long time now abandoned the method of retaliation. And when we adopted an initiative approach, we broke the terrorists. For more than 1 and 1/2 years not a single band of terrorists have penetrated into Israel. And, ultimately, this very cease-fire was reached thanks to this extensive break achieved by initiated activities.

[Question] Do you see a possibility of the terrorists trying to resume their activity from Jordan?

[Answer] This could happen. They are trying all the time. The Jordanians are checking this, but the day may come when the Jordanians will either not check this trend or will not want to check it for various reasons of their own. And then the activity from across Jordan's border may resume again.

[Question] General Eytan, you are to go to Egypt in the near future. When will you make this trip?

[Answer] Yes, I am scheduled to leave for Egypt on 13 December for a visit at the invitation of the Egyptian chief of staff. This will be my second visit there.

[Question] A short time before As-Sadat's assassination you voiced some reservations regarding the strength of the regime there and its capability to control. You have reneged a little since then, have you not?

[Answer] I reneged? From what, from where?

[Question] On the statement you made.

[Answer] I do not remember such a thing.

[Question] How do you see Egypt today, after As-Sadat's death? Are you not saying: Did I not tell you that he is not strong enough?

[Answer] As far as we know, As-Sadat's successor, the Egyptian president, is consolidating his position and office, and his ability to control domestic problems is being effectively demonstrated.

[Question] That is to say, the concern that you had at that time regarding the opposition elements in Egypt does not exist today?

[Answer] I did not voice such a concern. This is not what I said, nor was this the form of my reservation; it was mutilated by the media like a castrated horse put out to pasture.

[Question] So are you worried or not worried today?

[Answer] I have a sufficient number of subjects to keep me busy, and I am not labeling each one whether it causes concern or not.

[Question] The peace treaty with Egypt, is this a subject that might cause concern?

[Answer] The peace treaty is signed and both countries, as well as statesmen from both sides, keep reiterating that it is stable and that it will continue. This should decrease or remove the concern from the hearts of people.

[Question] From your heart too?

[Answer] I said from the hearts of people, and I am one among them.

[Question] General Eytan, we were discussing the subjects of emigrants, whom you do not call expatriates, saying instead that everything should be done in order to return them here. Does this also include the return of Mr Ganger or, rather, the introduction of Mr Ganger to the Defense Ministry after he is repatriated?

[Answer] As this is a subject of public debate, I do not want to address it. I do not know this man and everything that I do know about him comes from the media only. But here one has to see the entire issue. Suppose someone lives overseas for a long time. He may have emigrated as a child, or he may have been taken away by his parents, or they may have been adults who were trying to make their future in another place and came to the conclusion that their place is in Israel. And, such an individual who, let us assume, is a great expert in a certain field, comes to Israel and is appointed as administrator, executive or founder of some great enterprise -- how should people relate to him? I am asking you.

[Question] I am asking you.

[Answer] I say they should relate to him as to someone who wishes to contribute to Israel by coming here and demonstrating all his capabilities. I am not referring to the issue of Ganger, because I do not know him. If he were to come to Solel Boneh [a large Israeli contracting firm], what would people be saying? Would there be a big ado? I do not know. I have no answer to this. And there are a lot of people who return to Israel and are appointed to manage or supervise projects, and I did not hear criticism on that issue.

DAVAR COMMENTARY ON BEGIN ADMINISTRATION

TA111218 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 11 Dec 81 pp 13, 20

[Daniyel Bloch commentary: "A Country Without a Government"]

[Text] When the current government was established after the elections, we were promised that in this government there would be no more malfunctions, no quarrels, no leaks and all the ministers would behave like good children. And indeed, in the first weeks of its establishment it seemed as though that promise was going to be kept. The Cabinet was composed without prima donnas and troublemakers; most of the people causing ferment, such as Ari'el Sharon, were satisfied; and it could be imagined that the feeling of such a small majority would provide the government with stability and strength.

However, it turned out that people do not change overnight. After a few good weeks, cracks and rifts, inside and outside, began to show up. The malfunctions and quarrels and leaks were renewed, the making up of the ministerial committees was prolonged and, to this day, the ministerial Committee for Security Affairs has not been made up. The plethora of ministers and deputy ministers created rifts and the curbing and restraint the ministers laid upon themselves on the eve of the elections and immediately afterward came to an end. The prime minister's illness speeded up the process of malfunctions and, as also occurred in the past, Menahem Begin's prolonged periods of weakness worsened the internal strife in the government and made its functioning difficult. It is still hard to know how long Menahem Begin will be away from his office and when he will again function with full skill and ability, but there is no doubt that his injury and hospitalization are having a bad effect on the ministers' behavior.

But even before his slip in the bathroom, there was a feeling among most of the ministers that they were more cut off than in the past from having any influence on events in the fields of policy, security, economics and society. And, other than three or four ministers with influence, they are hardly even lords of their own ministries, where almost any action that deviates from the norm requires the approval of treasury officials or the minister of finance himself, in all his glory.

The Cabinet has become a feudal fief of three people -- Menahem Begin, Ari'el Sharon and Yoram Aridor and there are another three main vassals at their side: Simha Ehrlich, Yitzhaq Shamir and Yosef Burg. The rest of the ministers have almost no information about what is occurring in the important and fateful matters and, with no information -- neither do they have any influence.

Thus the ministers have almost no idea about what is happening in the contacts with foreign countries and especially the United States. They read about the new policy of defense minister in the newspapers. They read the final text of the memorandum of strategic understanding in a paper. They learned about the results of the defense minister's tour of Africa from the media. More than once they have been informed of economic moves after they have been implemented. This government, ever since its establishment, has not held any serious economic or social discussion and even in political and security matters it is reacting to events more than it is directing and discussing them in advance and in depth.

In this way a sense of frustration is being created among the ministers and the score of deputy ministers, most of whom do not know what to do with themselves. The ministers who know a little want to appear to be important people and they leak the little they do know and thus give the prime minister and the senior ministers an excuse not to tell the Cabinet members everything for fear of leaks. Thus senior personalities can tell journalists that they trust them more than they do the ministers, because the journalists will not leak what they have promised to keep secret.

We would not be angry about the fact that not everything is told to all the Cabinet members if the result itself was good. It is true that we do not think that the widsom of Moda'i, Pat and Sharir is necessarily any greater than that of Ehrlich, Shamir and Sharon; but sometimes a broader circle of consultations is valuable. It is a fact that at the short discussion that took place in Hadassah hospital at the dozing prime minister's bedside, pointed criticism was heard about the memorandum of strategic understanding, except that the minister of defense was in a rush to get to the airport and he did not have the time to hear all the comments... In any event, whatever our view of the composition of the Cabinet, a broader clarification is better than decision in inner sanctums. And as long as the institution called the Cabinet exists in our democratic regime, its authority and status should be respected and the country should not be committed to something that has not gone through a process of explanation, clarification and decision by the entire Cabinet. This is so in both the political-security field and that of economics.

In the absence of a genuine government, almost all of the ministers are today occupied with handing out favors to their confidants, supporters and faction members. Lady "protectzi'a" [string pulling] has only disappeared from Israel in the imagination of the prime minister; she is alive and well in most of the government ministries. And even in this weak governmental framework, the few talents existing in the Likud are not used to advantage. Deputy Transport Minister David Shifman is one of the best and only experts in the field of transportation in our political establishment. In contrast to him, Transportation Minister Hayim Corfu understands nothing about transportation and his only field of expertise is second-rate political intrigues and activism. So David Shifman is neutralized from any influence and authority, and Corfu does what he wants. This behavior by Corfu finally opened Shifman's eyes and stopped his frantic pushing and that of some of his colleagues for a unification of the Likud, that is, the elimination of the remains of the Liberal Party in the Likud. There is not a great deal of liberalism in this government, but it does not even have a rule of law and order. Every rioter from the extremist right can do as he wants, but a demonstrator from the left can expect an iron fist. Does this remind one of something? Is the link not so pleasant? Something from Latin American history or current affairs? Never mind. Arik [Ari'el Sharon] will defend us. There is no reason for concern.

It is symptomatic of this rule that from today we do not even have a state controller. We have already become accustomed to living without a governor of the Bank of Israel. It is very convenient to govern without control. We can rely on the Alignment opposition to expand its strength on internal quarrels and if there is not even a state controller -- then there is no reason to rush to elect one or find an unaligned personality, one who arouses trust and respect, for this post in due time. After all, in the meantime the ministers can do whatever pleases them, without control, doing us a favor by coming back to Israel for home leave. They have no reason for concern, because they have a Knesset speaker who toes the line, who brings the honor of the Knesset into disrepute and is lowering it to unequalled depths and is gagging the opposition's mouth as much as he can. Perhaps Savidor could be appointed state controller, also, and governor of the Bank of Israel, and then everything will be fine?

To anyone who is somewhat reminded of the Weimar republic we can say that the situation is not yet so desperate and it can still be far worse. But there are signs for concern: a weak and nonfunctioning government, the strengthening of a rightwing-extremist movement based on not honoring minority rights; the desire to gag the free press and media; a minister of defense who acts on a purely forceful basis; the absence of curbs and restraints over the regime; the absence of a culture of rule and an enlightened-democratic-liberal tradition -- all these should arouse deeper concern.

A country without a normal, functioning, authoritative government which makes decisions on the basis of an examination of all the information and alternatives; a country without a government, all of whose members are partners in the important decisions and decisions of principle -- is a country in the gravest democratic crisis.

DAVAR ON STRATEGIC COOPERATION AGAINST LIBYA

TA111139 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 11 Dec 81 p 14

[Hagay Eshed commentary: "Strategic Cooperation Against Libya"]

[Text] The main test of the memorandum of understanding on strategic cooperation between Israel and the United States is not in its formulation, good or bad. The Government of Israel would do well in its 13 December session if it asked itself what the practical purpose of the memorandum is and what benefit Israel can gain from it, whether it is formulated correctly or not. The reverse side of this question is how much harm will the specifically anti-Soviet definition in it cause Israel.

The truth is that the main test of the memorandum lies in whether it will permit Israel to play a role in the international campaign against Libya. It is becoming more and more apparent that Libya is the common enemy of many and various countries that have a common interest in opposing Libya, and this interest outweighs the other problems and rifts between them. East is faced with the question of what can be done against Libya, when and how, and whether they can help each other. First of all, Libya is dangerous to its neighboring African countries, including Egypt and Sudan. It is a base of the international terrorism disturbing Western Europe and, even more so, the United States. The assassination threats made against President Reagan have been prominently publicized by U.S. sources and the question of what to do against Libya has been openly discussed in the United States. It is becoming more and more apparent that Libyan ruler Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi has succeeded in realizing his main ambition -- to appear as Gamal 'Abd an-Nasir's genuine heir. At least in the negative sense. The role played by An-Nasir in the 1950's and 1960's -- a common enemy of many countries, both near and far -- is now being played by Al-Qadhdhafi. The Soviet Union is playing a similar role in both cases. It is Al-Qadhdhafi's main ally (even if not formally) just as it was An-Nasir's.

So from Israel's point of view the main purpose of the memorandum of understanding of strategic cooperation with the United States is to take advantage of the international opportunity of the creation of a common front against a common enemy who is one of Israel's main enemies. It is almost superfluous to say that Libya is Israel's main enemy because of its support for PLO terrorism and its fanning the flames of the most extremist hostility to the very existence of Israel, not just its security. Israel has a prime interest in strengthening all of Libya's potential victims, especially the African countries, both through economic and social aid, direct and indirect military aid and in any other way, overt or covert. Israel can play a special role -- in addition to all the other elements -- both because of its motivation and because of its great experience in the kind of fighting and aid needed in the African arena from the 1950's to this day.

Israel's participation in the front against Libya will benefit it both directly and indirectly in obtaining additional types of U.S. economic and military aid, in improving relations with the African countries on the diplomatic plane as well, and in weakening the PLO and the Arab rejectionist front in general. The memorandum of understanding with the United States is an open expression of a covert pact against Libya.

It is better for Israel for its practical pacts to have the character of "conspiracy" or an honorable and legitimate nature as far as possible? This is one of the questions that must be answered by anyone who analyzes the importance of the memorandum of understanding. In any case, the front against Libya is also a front against the Soviet Union. The two fronts cross in Libya -- the Arab front against Israel and the Western front against Soviet expansionism, one of whose important axes of advance is Libya.

In its war against the Arab front, it is convenient for Israel to find itself as many allies as possible instead of being the only fighter. From this viewpoint, the sector of the front against Libya is preferable to the sector of Syria and the PLO on Lebanese soil. In the Syrian and PLO sector Israel is isolated, and there, too, it is confronted with a Soviet threat. In the sector of the front on the soil of Lebanon the United States curbs Israel time after time, mainly because of Saudi Arabia's influence and mediation and also because of the U.S. hope of improving its relations with Syria, even at Israel's expensse. One of the most important strategic decisions any fighting country faces is choosing the best front for the main effort and the right timing.

If the Israeli Government has opted for Libya as the main arena now, then it has made a correct decision. The decision to put off the attempt to improve relations with the Soviet Union sprang from this. In any case, this depends mainly on the Soviet Union, and on its part it has not made any proposal to Israel containing anything that could improve relations. For Israel, too, it is worth postponing dealing with the Syrian-PLO complex until after it becomes clear whether a front against Libya (and the Soviet Union) has really crystallized in the African arena and whether Israel will really be able to play a helpful role in it, helpful both to itself and to its allies. An improvement in relations with Africa, several of the Western European countries and with the U.S. administration and public opinion (all of these are bonuses from the creation of a front against Libya) comes before an attempt to improve relations with the Soviet Union -- the time is not ripe for that now, and, in contrast to this, Israel must not miss the opportunity to improve and deepen relations in the opposite direction.

The development of the campaign against Libya and its results and the nature of the role Israel is to play in this campaign are what will be decisive in the chances for an improvement with the United States in the future. First of all it will become clear whether the United States will succeed in drawing a line for the containment of Soviet expansion in Africa. Only after that will the time come for a U.S. attempt to draw a line of containment in the Syrian-Lebanese front, too. When the time of test and decision in that front arrives, the Soviet Union will have to decide which role it wants to play and how: the role of honest mediator in finding a solution to the Israeli-Arab conflict in which Israel will also have a safe place in the sun? At the side of the United States and together with it, or with both feet on the Arab side of the front against Israel, while the United States tries to stand with one leg here and the other there? The question will also be asked from the opposite direction -- will the United States, for its part, adopt the "plan [apparent line drop in text] establishment of a Palestinian state headed by the PLO? And if this is what happens -- there will be room for Israel to ask itself if it would not be preferable to accept the Brezhnev plan directly from Brezhnev himself, not from the Americans and not force the Soviets to polarize their position even further and compete with the Americans by means of a new "Brezhnev plan" which would be even worse for Israel -- to the point of open support for its destruction (in the spirit of Al-Qadhdhafi and the other rejectionist countries).

These questions and others accompanying them should be put off until after what happens in Libya becomes clear. It would be preferable for them to put to the test there, not on the Syrian-Lebanese front. Until then no great importance should be attached to the crude mistake of specifically mentioning the Soviet Union in the U.S.-Israeli memorandum of understanding. That specific mention was done under U.S. pressure, to ensure that the memorandum was not aimed against the Arab countries. The words used are "against the Soviet Union," but what this means is "not against the Arab countries." And it may be assumed that the Soviets also understand this. The truth is that, as far as Libya is concerned, there is no significance in this distinction, because the two fronts cross there -- the Arab front against Israel and the Western front against Libya. It is just because of this that the campaign against Libya is the most convenient one for Israel and it can also be the most beneficial one for all the potential partners in this campaign and especially for the United States -- if they work out their moves wisely.

ALGERIA

APS: ISRAELI MOVE CONSECRATES 'FAIT ACCOMPLI'

LD162350 Algiers APS in Arabic 1400 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Excerpts] Algiers, 16 Dec (APS) -- Yesterday, Israel announced the annexation of the Syrian Golan Heights which it occupied during its aggression in 1967. This step has come as no surprise to those following the situation in the Middle East and the course and objectives of Israel's expansionist policy. But, what is surprising is the timing of the decision and the unprecedented speed with which it was adopted by the Israeli parliament -- a matter that proves that the decision was calculated, premediated and agreed upon a long time ago but was awaiting the right moment so that Israel could deal its blow in disregard of all international resolutions and conventions.

The Israelis have seized the world's preoccupation with the crisis in Poland and its fears of further developments there to adopt their decision to annex the Golan. In fact, the decision has come only to consecrate a fait accompli that everybody was aware of for some time now.

Despite the American reaction "against" the Israeli decision and its consideration that it is contrary to UN resolutions, the decision to annex the Golan would not have taken place and Israel would not have adopted its decision had it not received the green light from the U.S. administration. The ink on the strategic cooperation agreement between the United States and Israel is not yet dry.

In this context also, it is worth mentioning that this aggressive Israeli step comes in the wake of the tour by the American envoy to the Middle East, Philip Habib, during which it was reported that he conveyed Zionist threats to Syria, the PLO and Lebanon. It also comes immediately after the wide-scale maneuvers carried out by the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force in the area with the participation of the forces of the Egyptian, Sudanese, Somali and Omani regimes, not to mention the policy of the "thick stick" that the U.S. administration has begun to pursue toward Libya.

In the face of this grave and indeed fateful situation, the official and popular Arab reaction affirms the fact that confrontation of this act of flagrant international piracy demands rising above all differences and contradictions and the adoption of decisions of the same caliber and level as the new catastrophe. This catastrophe should destroy once and for all the conviction of those who believe it possible, through pressure and diplomatic means, to reach a peaceful settlement that could retrieve Palestinian and Arab rights.

As the Beirut paper AS-SAFIR wrote: We now face a real, declared war and to deal with it seriously requires decisions on a similar war.

EDITORIAL WARNS OF U.S. AGGRESSION ON LIBYA

PM161453 Algiers ASH-SHA'B in Arabic 13 Dec 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Is It About To Commit Aggression?"]

[Text] For several weeks now U.S.-Libyan relations have witnessed serious developments because of U.S. provocations against the Jamahiriyah.

In recent days these provocations have gradually taken the shape of an aggression that Washington intends to launch against the Libyan Arab people on the pretext of allegations denied even by the American press itself and ruled out by the Western capitals closest to the United States.

Nevertheless, Reagan's administration has gone ahead with the campaign of slander and threats against an Arab country. These threats became more serious when the United States failed to find an agent in the area which would dare to commit such a dirty deed, after the Jamahiriyah pulled the Chad card from Washington's hand, the card by which Washington was trying to incite African regimes against Libya.

All signs, whether statements by U.S. officials themselves or the false reports they deliberately leak to their papers, confirm that Reagan will himself launch the operation after trying to put the Jamahiriyah into disrepute diplomatically in the international field, and the Arab sphere in particular. There is no doubt that the incident in the Gulf of Sidra a few months ago was only intended to test Arab reaction if the operation is launched. Probably the U.S. administration has reached a definite conclusion and is now in the course of implementing its plan.

One indication of his aggressive design is the fact that these provocations followed immediately upon the maneuvers by the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force, the force that has come to the area and knows it at close quarters. This would enable it today to strike at a country in the area and to test its ability to seize the oilfields.

The international terror Washington practices in broad daylight can only generate fear among the countries of the area. If Washington is given the opportunity to single out the Jamahiriyah, it will undoubtedly then single out the other countries one by one so that Uncle Sam's logic will prevail in the area as it now prevails in Central America.

U.S. CONTACTS IN MOROCCO PRELUDE TO PACT

PM161559 Algiers ASH-SHA'B in Arabic 13 Dec 81 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Intensification of Suspect Contacts Between Washington and Rabat"]

[Text] Suspicious U.S.-Moroccan contacts have been continuing since the defeat of Moroccan forces in Guelta Zemmur and the subsequent visit to Morocco by senior officials. Gen James Williams, head of U.S. military intelligence and assistant CIA director [name and title as published], arrived in Rabat yesterday.

This visit comes after a similar visit to Morocco by Admiral Inman, a deputy to the U.S. CIA director in charge of civil intelligence [name and title as published].

It has been noted that since the visit of Francis West, U.S. assistant secretary of defense for security affairs [name and title as published], on 11 November Morocco has received three senior U.S. Government members and U.S. CIA staff. It appears these visits are continuing and will be stepped up in the coming days with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig's visit.

Observers believe all these visits deal with military relations and the strengthening of ties between the two countries in this field.

Observers do not rule out the possibility of these contacts leading to the conclusion of a strategic cooperation agreement between the United States and Morocco similar to the agreement concluded between Washington and Tel Aviv.

BRIEFS

SOVIET MINISTER'S ARRIVAL -- Vyacheslav Petrovich Yelyutin, USSR minister of higher and secondary specialized education and chairman of the Soviet-Algerian Friendship Society, arrived in our country yesterday on a 6-day official visit at the invitation of Brother Abdelhak Beparhi, Central Committee member and minister of higher education and scientific research and chairman of the Algerian-Soviet Friendship Society. In a statement to the press, the Soviet minister noted the ties of cooperation between Algeria and the Soviet Union and their importance in the cultural, scientific and technical fields. He said this cooperation is very rich in experience and covers wide areas. [Text] [Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 12 Dec 81 LD]

LIBYA

REAGAN, CIA AGREE TO KILL AMERICAN IN LIBYA

LD161458 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] Tripoli, 16 Dec (JANA) -- It is learned from sources close to the CIA that President Reagan and the CIA agreed to assassinate an American national working in Libya. The same sources add that Reagan resorted to this action so as to use it as a justification and an excuse to intervene militarily in Libya. No doubt, this behavior expresses the childish nature of Reagan's personality and falls within the framework of his other actions, which are not the behavior expected of a president. It also reveals his unawareness, the superficiality of his thinking and the limitation of his intellectual capabilities.

U.S. SECRET SERVICE ARRESTS LIBYAN STUDENT

LD170236 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 0015 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Excerpt] Within the framework of the campaign of hatred, bigotry and terrorism launched by the American administration against the Libyan Arab people, the U.S. Secret Service arrested Libyan student Salah Muhammad al-Ghiryan on 6 December. He was studying computer science at Oklahoma Technical University. He was transferred to a prison in Brownsville, Texas, near the Mexican border, where he was subjected to assault and torture at the hands of Secret Servicemen in an effort to force him to say that he is a member of the alleged Libyan assassination team. However, the Libyan student refused to submit and endured [word indistinct] assault.

JANA CITES REPORTS ON ORIGIN OF HIT SQUAD STORY

LD162228 Tripoli JANA in English 1814 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] Washington, 16 Dec (JANA) -- Reports from Washington said that all information about the alleged Libyan hit squad set up to assassinate Reagan, were fed to him by the (Israeli) intelligence apparatus the "Mosad."

These reports were confirmed by the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE in today's issue quoting the correspondents of Los Angeles TIMES Robert Tooth and Ronald Astrawa. The two correspondents said in this report that the "Mosad" and not Reagan administration are the main source about the alleged Libyan hit squad. The paper said that the aim behind the circulation of such details are still unknown.

These information have put President Reagan in an embarrassing situation before the American public opinion and the majority of the U.S. Congress members as he failed to forward any evidence that confirm the authenticity of these information he received from the Israeli intelligence. This situation has created an opposite reaction among the American public opinion which no longer trusts the statements and stands of President Reagan who became unqualified to be a president and bear the responsibilities towards the American people who are suffering acute economic crisis due to the failure of Reagan's policies.

PEOPLE'S BUREAUS DENOUNCE U.S. 'CAMPAIGN'

Cyprus Statement

NC150814 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 15 Dec 81 p 8

[Text] The Libyan people's bureau in Cyprus yesterday issued a statement denouncing "another U.S. campaign of distorted information, threats and terrorism."

After recalling a series of recent hostile U.S. activities against Libya, it added: "These days we are witnessing another chapter of well-calculated conspiracies of defamation, terrorism and the ultimate military aggression. The U.S. President and his Zionist adviers now occupy themselves with serious psychological slander and begin to blame the Libyan Arab leader for CIA conspiracies against him without having the slightest proof. All these grotesque forms of political terrorism and exhibitions of bravery were planned to influence the Libyan anti-American policy aiming at ending every form of U.S. interference in Arab affairs and those of other nonaligned countries and of the struggling people of the world."

The people's bureau statement concludes by calling on the free Cypriot people, political parties, trade unions and popular youth organizations to support the just struggle of the small but dignified Libyan people, to denounce U.S. terrorism and its provocations and to demand that the United States provide proof to the world, concocted or not, in support of its allegations against the Jamahiriyah and its leader.

Brussels Press Conference

NC161048 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] The brother members of the Libyan people's bureau in Brussels held a press conference at which they denounced the tendentious campaign the U.S. administration is launching against the people of the Jamahiriyah.

The brother members also rebutted U.S. allegations which try to tarnish the reputation and stances of the 1 September Revolution. They said this campaign comes within the context of the imperialist role played by the Reagan administration to control the destinies of the peoples of the world.

TRIPOLI DESCRIBES ARAB SUPPORT FOR AL-QADHDHAFI

NC161104 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] The groups of the Palestinian resistance in the Arab Gulf and the vanguards of the popular war of liberation -- the As-Sa'iqah forces -- reaffirmed that they are on the side of the Libyan Arab people as they check the conspiracies and designs of the imperialist Reagan administration.

In their telegrams to the leader of the revolution, these groups and vanguards laud the courageous stances taken by the Great 1 September Revolution in checking the aggressive policy pursued by the Reagan administration and in extending efficacious support for the causes of freedom everywhere.

Agrarian Conference

NC161055 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] The brother leader received a telegram from Arab agriculture and agrarian reform ministers and from delegations participating in the 11th session of the council of the Arab organization for agricultural development now convening in Tripoli. The conferees announced that they stand by the Libyan Arab people in their checking of the imperialist plots of the U.S. administration.

In their telegram, the conferees said they and all the Arab people stand prepared willingly to offer their blood to protect the land and people of the Jamahiriyah. They also praised the great achievements made by the Great 1 September Revolution and affirmed that these achievements are a beacon for all the peoples struggling to build their economy and their future as well as to achieve their national independence.

HUSAYN INFORMS AL-QADHDHAFI ON IRAQ-IRAN WAR

LD151410 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] The brother leader received a message from President Saddam Husayn of Iraq through the Iraqi ambassador in Amman. In it, the Iraqi president condemns the negative stances of the reactionary Arab countries and informs him about the unfortunate situation existing between the two Islamic states, Iraq and Iran. It is known that Libya is exerting itself to the utmost to end the war, to halt the conflict between the two Muslim countries and to point all the weapons against imperialism, Zionism and reaction. It also hopes that its call to end hostilities between the two countries will be heeded.

COMMANDER RECEIVES PDRY, YAR MINISTERS

NC151702 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] Brig Gen Abu Bakh Yunis Jabir, commander in chief of the Armed Forces of Arab Libya, today received PDRY Agriculture and Agrarian Reform Minister Brother Muhammad Sulayman Nasir, who gave him a message for the brother leader of the revolution from 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Socialist Party, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Yemen. The meeting was attended by the ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Yemen.

Brig Gen Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir also received today YAR Agriculture and Fisheries Minister Dr Ahmad al-Hamdani, who gave the commander in chief of the armed forces a message for the leader of the revolution from YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih. The meeting was attended by the YAR ambassador to the Jamahiriyah.

CORRESPONDENT REPORTS ON FIGHTING IN CHAD

LD130926 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 13 Dec 81

[Text] The JANA correspondent in Ndjamena, in an urgent dispatch sent a short time ago, reported Chad Government forces repulsed the forces of Hissein Habre and Sudanese forces and fighting is now taking place 30 km west of Abeche. He said more wounded government soldiers arrived a few hours ago.

MAURITANIA

MINISTRY DENOUNCES ISRAEL, URGES ARAB SOLIDARITY

LD160018 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation issued a statement by Mohamed Ould Sidi Ali, deputy minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, released to the national and international press, which says:

The Zionist Israeli authorities have once again gone another stage in their expansionist and hegemonist policy by annexing an internationally recognized part of Syrian territory. This is an action which reveals to those who need further explanation the real and persistent intentions which the Zionist authorities harbor toward the Arab nation in a cunning and coordinated way.

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania strongly condemns this illegal act and it also considers it not only an unjust decision but also a violation of the cease-fire with Syria, which will have serious consequences in the area and throughout the world.

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania addresses an urgent appeal to all the fraternal Arab states to close ranks and to confront this insolent challenge by a balanced coordination of efforts and a solidarity free from restraints for action and it appeals to fraternal African states to see the futility of the steps recently taken by Israel in Africa and to understand that their Arab brothers need their support particularly now and more than ever.

The Mauritanian Government also calls on the world community to condemn strongly this irresponsible act and to take necessary measures against the Israeli authorities required by the gravity of the situation.

MOROCCO

SECURITY GUARDS BREAK UP STUDENT RIOT 9 DEC

NC101113 Paris AFP in English 1050 GMT 10 Dec 81

[Text] Rabat, 10 Dec (AFP) -- About 100 students were arrested yesterday at the Rabat arts faculty after violent clashes with the security guards recently introduced on to the campus, student sources said.

Police used tear gas and dogs to break up the fighting, in which at least two of the guards were seriously hurt after they tried to stop a student demonstration inside the faculty.

Student sources said that some 40 other students, including three of the five members of the executive of the left-wing National Union of Moroccan Students, had been arrested over the past few weeks after disturbances in other colleges. The students have been demanding the withdrawal of the security guards from all Moroccan colleges for the past three weeks on the grounds that they are police agents. The view of the authorities is that the guards are necessary to maintain order and security in establishments of higher education.

Council Discusses Unrest

LD101502 Rabat MAP in English 1210 GMT 10 Dec 81

[Excerpt] Rabat, 10 Dec (MAP) -- Moroccan Premier Maati Bouabid presided here Wednesday over a government council during which reports were made by several ministers, and international conventions adopted. A report on the academic year and the efforts carried out by the government in order to create new faculties throughout Morocco was made by Dr Azzedine Laraki, minister of national education. For his part, the interior minister, Mr Driss Basri, reported on the situation in higher education centers where a certain unrest and attempts of subversion have been noticed.

In the light of the interior minister's report, the council decided to take firm measures to face any new situation that could jeopardize the future of students.

COMMITTEE AGAINST REPRESSION MEMBERS EXPELLED

NC141930 Paris AFP in English 1902 GMT 14 Dec 81

[Text] Rabat, 14 Dec (AFP) -- Four members of the committee against repression in Morocco were thrown out of the country today, a reliable source said here. The four, a Briton, a Belgian and two Frenchmen, including Admiral Antoine Sanguinetti, landed in Casablanca last night to enquire into the situation in Morocco. They had warned King Hassan II last week that they were coming, and when they arrived they found that police were waiting alongside the expected welcoming committee of the opposition Socialist Union of Popular Forces.

SUDAN

COMMUNIQUE REJECTS, CONDEMNS GOLAN ANNEXATION

JN151800 Khartoum SUNA in English 1725 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] Khartoum, 15 Dec (SUNA) -- Sudan today announced her total rejection and condemnation to the resolution adopted by the Israeli Knesset stipulating the annexation of the Syrian plateau of Golan to the Zionist entity.

A communique of the Foreign Ministry said the Israeli resolution stands as another evidence to the policy of annexation, aggression and the occupation of other's territories through force.

The resolution is also considered a blunt challenge to the world opinion and a clear evidence of Israel's unveiled trend towards practising more intransigence and contempt to all documents and international norms and the nonrespect to all UN resolutions, the communique said.

Sudan also called the Arab nation to unite their ranks and resist the Zionist aggression.

Following is the full text of the communique issued today by the Sudanese Foreign Ministry denouncing the Israeli resolution on the annexation of the Syrian Golan plateau.

The resolution adopted by the Israeli Knesset last night which carried Begin's government's agreement stipulating the application of all laws and Israeli legislations in the occupied Syrian Golan Heights intuitively means its annexation from one side to the Zionist entity. Thus, the Israeli aggressive resolution came as a blunt challenge to the world opinion and stands as a clear prove to Israel's unveiled trend towards the practising of more of her intransigence and contempt to all documents and international norms along with new nonrespect to U.N. resolutions besides its being another evidence of the policy of annexation and invasion and the occupation of others' lands through force which Israel was still using against the Arab nations.

Sudan, by announcing her strong condemnation and total rejection to this unbased resolution besides her denunciation to the Israeli aggressive policy, calls on the Arab nations to unite their ranks and resist the Zionist aggressive invasion and stop it at its limits for safeguarding their rights and territories.

Sudan also calls on the international community for urgent mobilization to take the adequate decisions and measures for stopping the execution of the Israeli decision.

EGYPT'S GHALI TO BRIEF NUMAYRI ON GOLAN ISSUE

JN171059 Khartoum SUNA in English 1030 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Text] Khartoum, 17 Dec (SUNA) -- Dr Butrus Ghali, Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs arrived here today morning on a three-day official visit to Sudan.

Mr. Ghali is to deliver a message to President Ja'far Numayri from Egyptian President Husni Mubarak. He told SUNA that he will brief President Numayri on the Egyptian stand towards the annexation of Golan Heights to Israel.

He will have intensive talks with his Sudanese counterpart Muhammad Mirghani aiming at coordinating the foreign policy of the two countries concerning Non Alignment Movement and important African issues, particularly Chadi question.

KHALIL HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE IN GUANGZHOU

JN161528 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Excerpts] Guangzhou, 16 Dec (SUNA) -- Lt Gen 'Abd al-Majid Hamid Khalil, first vice president and defense minister, said the PRC in the future will be a state with weight that will constitute a real support for the Third World, something which will weaken the hegemony of the two superpowers in the Third World.

The first vice president was speaking at a press conference held in Guangzhou today prior to his departure from China. The conference was attended by representatives of the Chinese papers and other news media as well as by the Sudanese informational delegation accompanying the vice president.

Asked about the outcome of his talks with the Chinese leaders, First Vice President 'Abd al-Majid Hamid Khalil said there was complete agreement between the viewpoints of the two countries regarding the causes of the Middle East, the Third World, liberation movements, the quest for a new economic system and the condemnation of hegemony everywhere, particularly a foreign presence in certain areas.

The first vice president said the two countries agree that it is necessary to move the Soviets out of Afghanistan and the Vietnamese out of Kampuchea.

Regarding relations between the two countries, the first vice president said he agreed with the Chinese leaders to maintain strong and solid bilateral relations in all spheres. He underlined the agreement between the SSU [Sudan Socialist Union] and the Chinese Communist Party and referred to Chinese economic and cultural support for Sudan. This is in addition, he added, to the military agreement which calls for the exchange of expertise and raising the capabilities of the Sudanese forces so they can defend Sudan's independence and protect its territories and the gains of its people.

The first vice president announced he extended invitations to the chairman of the State Council and the defense minister in China to visit Sudan.

As for the Middle East issue, the first vice president called for giving this issue the real international dimensions it needs in order to force Israel to relinquish its expansionist policies through the creation of a unified Arab strategy and the application of U.S., European and African pressures. His excellency said in this regard that Sudan agreed with the Saudi initiative because it is objective and because it is in line with the Arab League resolutions as well as with those of international organizations. This initiative, he said, is the only initiative proposed in this regard so far.

In conclusion, the first vice president said he discussed with the Chinese leaders the threats facing Sudan from the Soviet presence and its tools in the region. His excellency stressed that the Chinese brothers showed understanding of Sudan's internal situation and economic position, which indeed led to the achievement of fruitful and satisfactory results from his visit.

Returns to Khartoum

JN161808 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1750 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Excerpt] Khartoum, 16 Dec (SUNA) -- Gen 'Abd al-Majid Hamid Khalil, first vice president, and his delegation returned to Khartoum this evening following a state visit to the PRC which lasted for 12 days.

BRIEFS

SUDANESE-SOVIET SOCIETY -- The Sudanese-Soviet Friendship Society organized here yesterday a ceremony marking the 64th anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution. Present at the ceremony were the Politburo member and secretary general of the national council for the friendship, solidarity and peace Dr Ahmad as-Sayyid Hamad and the Soviet ambassador to Khartoum. The deputy chairman of the society Mustafa Hasan Ahmad, lauded the efforts being exerted by the society to bolster up relations with the people of the Soviet Union and voiced appreciation to the Soviet people on this occasion. The secretary of council's friendship committee, Haja Kashif, meanwhile touched on the role played by the Soviet revolution against tyranny, backwardness and colonialism. Speaking at the ceremony was also the Soviet ambassador, who hailed the role played by the Sudanese-Soviet society toward consolidation relations between the peoples of the two countries. [Text] [Khartoum SUNA in English 1000 GMT 16 Dec 81 JN]

IRAQI TRADE MINISTER -- Faruq Ibrahim al-Maqbul, minister of cooperation, commerce and supply, received at Khartoum airport today Iraqi Trade Minister Hasan 'Ali, who stopped here enroute to Bangui, the capital of the Central African Republic. They held consultations on strengthening bilateral trade relations. The two ministers agreed that it was necessary to convene the joint trade committee as soon as possible. [Text] [Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1435 GMT 14 Dec 81 JN]

WESTERN SAHARA

POLISARIO SUPPORTS LIBYA IN DISPUTE WITH U.S.

NC141554 Paris AFP in English 1542 GMT 14 Dec 81

[Text] Algiers, 14 Dec (AFP) -- The Algiers-based Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic toda, expressed "total and unconditional support" for Libya against "American threats."

In a message to Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, Secretary-General Mohamed Abdelaziz of the Saharan Polisario Front -- which is fighting Morocco for control of the Western Sahara -- said any military aggression, embargo or pressure of any sort on Libya was "a direct attack against all Arab and African peoples." Mr Abdelaziz accused Washington, which is increasing military aid to Morocco, of trying "to destroy all those who struggle in our region."

DJIBOUTI

GOVERNMENT CONDEMNS GOLAN HEIGHTS ANNEXATION

EA162206 Djibouti Domestic Service in Somali 1645 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Excerpt] The Republic of Djibouti strongly condemns the annexation of the occupied Syrian Golan Heights in Israel. A spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of the Republic of Djibouti said last night the Israeli annexation of the Syrian Golan Heights is against all known international principles. The Djibouti spokesman added that this Israeli action, which is against all the resolutions of the Arab and the United Nations calling for Israel to withdraw from the territories occupied in 1967, should not be left unchecked.

The spokesman added that this Zionist act will lead to further hostilities in this already troubled spot, as the Arab nations and other peace-loving countries will not sit back and watch the Zionist and despotic Israel fan the flames already raging in the region.

PDRY CHAIRMAN ARRIVES FOR OFFICIAL TALKS 16 DEC

EA161940 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Summary] Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his delegation arrived in Djibouti today and were received at the airport by President Gouled.

On his arrival, Chairman 'Ali Nasir made a statement in which he said his visit will provide the opportunity to exchange views on "recent developments in the Middle East region and their dangers to our Arab peoples in the light of the hostile U.S. stand toward the Arab peoples as was recently expressed by the Israeli-American strategic alliance.

"Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad added: We believe that the situation has become more complicated and more dangerous since then, in that Israel has announced the annexation of the occupied Syrian Golan Heights and the United States has embarked on more provocations against the Arab peoples, including the staging of military maneuvers in some countries [word indistinct] and the adoption of stands hostile to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and Brother Hassan Gouled, president of the Republic of Djibouti, today are scheduled to hold a special session of talks. President Hassan Gouled will also hold a dinner in honor of Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. Official talks will begin at 0900 on Thursday."

TANZANIA

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF PORTUGUESE PRESIDENT

Dinner Speeches

EA022012 Dar es Salaam in English to East Africa 1800 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Text] President Nyerere has urged Portugal to influence its partners within NATO which have power in southern Africa to understand the political, economic and social demands of Africa.

Speaking at a state banquet in honor of the visiting Portuguese president, Antonio Eanes, Mwalimu said because of its recent history Portugal was better placed than others to understand these problems. Among the problems the president mentioned was South Africa's intransigence in the implementation of the UN plans for Namibia about which, he said, South Africa must be forced to accept. [sentence as heard] He said the South African attacks on Mozambique, Angola and Zambia are a threat to the neighboring states.

Turning to bilateral relations, Mwalimu told the Portuguese leader that he appreciated the relationship which has grown (?slowly) but steadily since 1975.

In his reply speech, President Eanes praised Tanzania for her eminent role in the establishment of regional balances. On the question of Namibia, he pointed out that the issue would provide a decisive test to the (?consistency) of the lessons learned from historical evolution in Africa. He emphasized the stability and security of countries (?in the) area will never be reached through belligerence or through the (?imposition) of accomplished facts.

General Eanes pointed out that those who hinder the path leading to open and internationally recognized negotiations and try to assert an erroneous conception of authority through armed provocation (?could) never (?satisfy) the different interests involved.

Eanes Press Conference

EA042012 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1700 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] Portugal said it supports efforts to solve the Namibian crisis through the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435. This was affirmed in Dar es Salaam this evening by Portuguese President Ramalho Eanes at a press conference at State House.

President Eanes, who is on the second day of his 4-day official visit to Tanzania, said his country wants the people of Namibia to be given the right of self-determination and finally independence.

Portuguese Foreign Minister Prof Andre Pereira, who also attended the press conference, explained his country's stand on the Namibian issue. Professor Pereira said his country took part in the efforts to revive the Namibian independence talks between the frontline states and the Western contact group.

At the press conference, Portugal pledged to initiate new discussions with Indonesia next year to find a solution to the crisis in East Timor, which used to be ruled by Portugal and is now claimed by Indonesia.

Lisbon Report

LD042210 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2000 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Excerpt] President Nyerere has been invited to visit Portugal, General Ramalho Eanes announced at a news conference held at State House in Dar es Salaam late this afternoon. In his initial remarks, the Portuguese president referred to President Nyerere and his knowledge of southern African and world problems and mentioned the role played by Dar es Salaam with regard to the liberation movements. He added that the cooperation being sought with Mozambique is linked with the development of relations with Tanzania and highlighted the various spheres where our technology could be allied, particularly tropical medicine, tourism and the coffee-growing sector. Assessing his visit to Dar es Salaam, President Eanes said.

[Begin recording] I can say that the objectives of this visit have been largely achieved. During my talks with President Nyerere, we touched upon various international issues, including the development of relations between East and West, North and South, the world economic crisis, Europe's situation, the Middle East problem, the Western Sahara conflict and other seats of tension in Africa, as well as the results of the Cancun conference.

Due to its more immediate national interest, the foreign minister directly participated in the talks held with President Nyerere on the problems of Namibia and Timor. As is customary in such circumstances, we also broadly assessed the internal situation in our respective countries, placing particular emphasis on the economic aspects. [end recording]

MEETING DISCUSSES EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY ASSETS

EA161256 Dar es Salaam in English to East Central and Southern Africa 0400 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] Arusha -- Tanzania, Uganda and Kenya have expressed their definite political will towards reaching agreement on the division of assets and liabilities of the defunct East African Community. This was announced in Arusha by the mediator, Dr Victor Umbrecht, at the end of a 2-day ministerial meeting which signalled the start of formal negotiations aimed at reaching a permanent agreement by the three states.

The ministerial meeting has agreed that a committee of five officials from the three states will consider all relevant questions in order to prepare the ground and facilitate the process of negotiations. The officials are expected to start their work with the mediator next month.

Briefing reporters on the outcome of the ministerial meeting in Arusha, Dr Umbrecht said the ministers ended their talks with an impression that progress had been made, though the final agreement was still far off.

ANC RELEASES STATEMENT IN DAR ES SALAAM

EA161308 Dar es Salaam in English to East Africa 1600 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] The African National Congress of South Africa, ANC, has called on South African masses to rally behind the nationalist forces in fighting the racist regime.

The call is contained in an ANC statement, issued in Dar es Salaam, to mark the 20th anniversary of the founding of the military wing of the organization, Umkonte We Sizwe, today.

The statement urged the combatants of the military wing to give more damaging and effective blows to the Boers, in closer cooperation with the masses, under the leadership of the ANC. It stressed that the nationalist struggle in South Africa should continue at all costs and that victory was inevitable.

The statement also noted how in the course of this year the ANC People's Army, Umkonte We Sizwe, heightened the level of its confrontations with the racist regime, including attacks on power stations and other strategic installations.

NYERERE RELEASES PRISONERS, REDUCES SENTENCES

EA091418 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1000 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] To mark the 20th anniversary of independence, President Nyerere today set free 2,746 prisoners and 99 repeat offenders [as heard] and reduced the death sentences on some prisoners to life imprisonment.

According to a statement issued by the Home Affairs Ministry, the pardoned prisoners were serving more than 6-months terms and were, for the period of incarceration, able to learn a job and do it well. Also among those pardoned are all those who have 1 year or less remaining in their sentences and those who have not committed an offense in prison or one that has been recorded in their files during the last 6 months. The statement adds that other prisoners have been pardoned who, because of illness, old age or disability, will not be able to benefit from training or be able to do useful work. Pregnant women whose pregnancy has been confirmed have also been pardoned. Prisoners ineligible for pardon are those who previously pardoned and all those imprisoned for violent robbery, robbery, the sabotaging of public property, bribery and livestock rustling.

CHAD

NAN REPORTS ON PEACE FORCE TROOP DEPLOYMENT

AB161019 Lagos NAN in English 0940 GMT 16 Dec 81

[By Tony Idigo and Ako Mbawa]

[Text] Ndjamena, 15 Dec (NAN) -- Chad has been redivided into five zones for the deployment of troops of the pan-African peacekeeping force in Chad, the force chief of logistics and leader of the Nigerian contingent, Lt. Col. Kupolati, said in Ndjamena today.

He said that the measure followed the failure of three countries -- Guinea, Togo and the Republic of Benin -- to contribute troops to the force as earlier scheduled.

Nigerian troops are being deployed to zones C and D comprising Ndjamena, Bokoro and the central parts of Chad, while Senegal is to deploy its troops to zone E in the southern part of the country. Zaire is to deploy its troops to zone A and B.

Lt. Col Kupolati said that Nigeria was sending two battalions 20 field officers and one supply and transport company. He refused to disclose the exact number of Nigerian troops for "security reasons", but said that the 20 officers and the transport company had been deployed to the headquarters of the force.

Asked if Nigerian troops would be deployed to Abeche where government forces are fighting troops of the former Chadian defence minister, Mr. Hissein Habre, Lt. Col Kupolati said: No, but our troops have been deployed to Ati, some two hundred kilometres from Abeche." He said that the Nigerian contingent to the peace force did not have logistics problem.

Asked what would be the reaction of Nigerian troops in Ati if they were attacked by Mr Habre's forces, Lt. Col. Kupolati said: We will take appropriate military action. He did not elaborate.

Meanwhile the deployment of the second battalion from Nigeria started today. The troops are being airlifted from Maiduguri to their operational area in Chad.

Sources at the headquarters of the peace force told NAN that the deployment of the Nigerian contingent would be completed before December 17.

KAMOUGUE SAYS SUPPLIES NOT DISTRIBUTED EVENLY

AB131318 Paris AFP in English 1308 GMT 13 Dec 81

[Text] Ndjamena, 13 Dec (AFP) -- Chadian Vice-President Col Wadal Abdel Kader Kamougue has hinted that other factions in Chad were commandeering military aid from other countries to the detriment of his own troops and the embryo Integrated National Army.

In an interview yesterday, Colonel Kamougue said his own faction, the Chadian Armed Forces, had not yet joined in the fighting against former Defence Minister Hissein Habre's FAN in eastern Chad because of lack of equipment.

On the other hand certain military factions -- an allusion to Foreign Minister Acyl Ahmat's Democratic Revolutionary Council -- had an abundance of material, Colonel Kamougue said.

A national armed forces general staff was non-existent, the vice-president added. It should be sent to the combat zone to take over the foreign aid officially and remove current suspicion as to where these supplies were going. The aid is destined for the government and not for military factions. Since there is a joint action courage is needed to distribute it to all the forces, Colonel Kamougue added. Recent aid includes several tons of material airlifted in from Algeria.

Colonel Kamougue said the situation in the east, where the national army and the factions of Mr Acyl and President Goukouni Oueddei were reported to have launched a general offensive against the rebels a week ago, was encouraging. The government forces had suffered losses, the colonel conceded, and there were some difficulties to be overcome before they captured their objective, the town of Abeche in eastern Chad which was taken by the FAN three weeks ago.

TALKS BEGIN ON TRAINING OF CHADIAN FORCES

AB151300 Lagos NAN in English 1230 GMT 15 Dec 81

[By Tony Idigo and Ako Mbawa]

[Excerpts] Ndjamena, 15 Dec (NAN) -- Preliminary discussions have begun in Ndjamena between the commander of the pan-African peace-keeping force in Chad, Major-General Geoffrey Ejiga, and President Goukouni Queddei on the re-training of the National Integrated Forces of Chad.

Sources close to the headquarters of the peace force told the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) in Ndjamena at the week-end that details of the re-training programme were being worked out.

The sources said that President Goukouni requested the peace force to accelerate the programme so that the national army could take over after the departure of the pan-African force.

According to the sources, Major-General Ejiga appealed to President Goukouni for co-operation to ensure that the objectives of the peace force were achieved.

The meeting was the first since Major-General Ejiga assumed duties as a commander of the force.

Meanwhile, diplomats from some West European countries have been arriving in Ndjamena for talks with Chadian authorities on the re-opening of their embassies.

An investigation by the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) says that diplomats from the United States, France and the Federal Republic of Germany have made representations on this issue to the Chadian Government. Already, Nigeria and Iraq have re-opened their embassies.

In another development, hundreds of Chadians who fled the country during the war continued to return at the week-end. NAN correspondents who went round Ndjamena report that most of the Chadians were returning in canoes across the Chari River which borders Chad and Cameroon. Foodstuffs and building materials were also being brought into Chad by the returnees. One of the returnees, Mr. Sulaiman Mohammed, told NAN that the presence of the peace force had encouraged many Chadians to return home from neighbouring countries. The presence ofthe troops has also helped to bring down the prices of foodstuffs. A bag of millet which sold for about 120 naira before the arrival of the force now sells for about 40 naira.

Commercial activities at Ndjamena central market are coming back to normal, while some primary and secondary schools in the capital city have re-opened. The country's central bank has also started normal business.

INTERNATIONAL TELEX COMMUNICATIONS RESTORED

AB141353 Paris AFP in French 1223 GMT 14 Dec 81

[Text] Ndjamena, 14 Dec (AFP) -- Telex communications between Ndjamena and the outside world, which were disrupted in March 1980, the date of the resumption of fighting in the Chadian capital, were reestablished on Monday. In addition to the telex link, Ndjamena is open to Europe by telephone. Telephone communications are expected to be established between Ndjamena and the African countries as of Tuesday. The establishment of telex and telephone links is in addition to a minipostal service between Ndjamena and the outside.

BENIN

KEREKOU ADDRESSES PRPB-EXECUTIVE COUNCIL SESSION

AB111654 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 10 Dec 81

[Excerpts] Head of State President Kerekou this morning at the Palace of the Republic presided over the opening of the joint session of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Benin [PRPB] and the National Executive Council. The head of state's speech mainly dealt with this session's agenda which is devoted to budgetary matters and the issue of the new educational policy.

[Begin Kerekou recording] Comrade members of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Benin, Comrade members of the National Executive Council, during this meeting of the joint session of the Central Committee and the National Executive Council which opens today, Thursday, 10 December 1981, you will have the opportunity to examine and approve the draft recurrent budget and the program for production and investment for 1982 as well as the results of the national seminar on the report on the new educational policy. To enable you to have a correct and responsible view of these important items on our agenda, we thought it necessary and indispensable to give you, first of all, a general insight into the economic and social situation that will prevail during 1982 on the national, regional and international levels.

In the economic and social domain, 1982 will be more difficult than 1981 on the international level. Thus, on the international level, the economic situation, which is already alarming, will continue to be marked by galloping inflation, declining economic growth which leads to high unemployment, imbalance in exchanges of goods and services and a slowdown in the expansion of world trade. All these negative factors, you can be sure comrades in struggle, will have adverse effects on the embryonic economies of the developing countries including our country -- the People's Republic of Benin.

In Africa, the same unfavorable factors that worked against economic activities in 1981 will be carried over to 1982. Thus, the forecast of the rate of production will not exceed 3.5 percent. It goes without saying that, with this very low rate of production, development in our countries will be seriously hampered and agricultural production will be most affected. Thus, we will witness a sharp rise in the import of food items to the detriment of durable and intermediary goods needed for the industrial development of our respective countries. We also will witness, at the same time, a fall in world demand for raw materials resulting from a slow rate of growth in economic activities in the industrialized countries, unfavorable development in terms of exchange, which will be marked by sharp price increases for manufactured goods and a fall in the prices of our raw materials. This results in a fall in export earnings for most African countries and a pronounced economic imbalance for most African countries.

On the national level, the economic and financial situation remains alarming. In fact, for the past 3 years, agricultural production, which constitutes 85 percent of the total value of our exports and 40 percent of the gross domestic product, has fallen sharply. Generally, the level of production reached in 1981 for the main crops is very much below that of 1980 which itself was lower than that of 1979.

Production in the industrial sector which, paradoxically, has been contributing less and less to the gross domestic product since 1975, decreased from 9 percent in 1975 to 6 percent in 1981.

In the commercial sector, the situation is no better, despite the fact that this sector predominantly contributes to the gross domestic product to the detriment of the industrial sector. This abnormal situation whereby the commercial sector is ahead of the industrial sector leads to an imbalance in the national economic structures and to a slowdown in the development of our country -- the People's Republic of Benin. Also, the poor management of the state's structures for marketing and distribution has led to very wild speculation in prices of expendable goods on the part of (?unscrupulous) traders in 1981.

Concerning external trade, it was marked in 1981 by an increase in the level of our exchanges of goods and services. This explains the fall in quantity and value of our exports and the sharp increase in our imports of cereals and manufactured goods in particular.

Finally, on the financial and budgetary plane, 1981 was marked by the following data:

1 -- Unsatisfactory collection of earnings;
2 -- A huge amount spent on personnel;
3 -- Continued budgetary deficit in foreign exchange;
4 -- Slowdown in the growth of the economy.

It is possible that the effects of these various unfavorable factors that characterized 1981 will continue in 1982. In plain talk, this means that the program for production and investment as well as the 1982 recurrent budget both fall within an unfavorable national economic framework. [end recording]

COUNCIL BANS EXPORT OF CERTAIN FOODSTUFFS

AB092227 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Excerpts] The National Executive Council met today. Following is the report of the deliberations presented by Comrade Martin Dohou Azonihiho, minister of information and propaganda.

[Begin recording] In view of the low rainfall throughout all national territory this year, resulting in a decline in foodstuff production, the National Executive Council, to protect the masses against any eventual shortage of food, has decided:

1 -- Henceforth, the export of any of the following foodstuffs across our borders is prohibited: corn, sorghum, rice, foliot, yams, potatoes and yam flour, beans, peanuts, cassava, cassava dough and garri [product from cassava dough].

2 -- Public security forces must systematically search vehicles at all border posts and any vehicle found violating this law will be seized with all its contents. On this issue, the National Executive Council warns the elements of the public security forces serving at the borders against any complicity in the exportation of the said products; their complicity in such acts will have serious consequences for their careers.

Strict instructions were given to the ministers of interior and public security, finance and national defense to this effect. Firm instructions also have been given to the ministers of commerce, interior and public security to organize the Dantokpa cereal market according to the category of the products sold there.

The National Executive Council invites the revolutionary defense committees of this market to take all the necessary steps to guard against all forms of purchases meant for export by women or they will be prohibited from selling foodstuffs.

Ready for the revolution, the struggle continues: [end recording]

BRIEFS

AGREEMENTS WITH CUBA -- Two agreements were signed this morning at the Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Ministry between the Republic of Cuba and our country, the People's Republic of Benin. The first agreement concerns the issuance of visas between the two governments while the second concerns the chancellery buildings and the residences of the ambassadors of the two countries. After the signing ceremony, the Cuban charge d'affairs in Benin, Comrade (Derives Perenaldo Zalbazal), expressed satisfaction with the long-term fraternal and friendly cooperation ties between our two countries and added that he would like to see relations between the two countries further develop, especially after having signed the agreement on the granting of visas. The Beninese side was represented by the director of the Department of Planning. [Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 10 Dec 81 AB]

GUINEA

SOVIET DELEGATION VISITS SCIENTIFIC COMPLEX

AB021743 Conakry Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Text] A Soviet delegation headed by Comrade (Aleksandr Ludovich), deputy minister of higher and secondary education of the Russian Soviet Republic, currently on a working visit to our country, was successively received in audience yesterday morning by Comrade Saidou Keita, minister of youth, sports and arts and member of the Central Committee; and Comrade Cherif Sekou, member of the National Political Bureau and minister of interior and of security. The delegation was accompanied by Comrade Mamdou Nado, the principal education officer.

During the two audiences, the Soviet delegation and the two ministers discussed different aspects of cooperation between Guinea and the Soviet Union. After the discussions, the delegation visited the Robane scientific complex built through Soviet-Guinean cooperation.

In his welcome address, Comrade Lamine Keita, director of the center, briefly outlined the activities of the institute and praised the excellence of Guinea's scientific and technical relations with the Soviet Union.

Replying, Comrade (Ludovich), the Russian deputy minister of higher and secondary education, congratulated all the workers of the center -- both Guinean and Soviet -- for the atmosphere of understanding that prevailed during the realization of this magnificent scientific complex. After these speeches, the two sides began discussions on issues concerning the smooth running of the center and the completion of some of the center's laboratories. The delegation visited the different laboratories, including those of studies and methodology, the hydrochemical, geomorphological, oceanographic, and hydrobiological laboratories and that of chemical products materials.

The Soviet delegation is expected to leave for Kankan today, 2 December 1981.

IVORY COAST

PRESIDENT MARKS INDEPENDENCE ANNIVERSARY

AB071118 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 7 Dec 81

[President Houphouet-Boigny's nationwide speech given in Abidjan on 6 December to mark the Ivory Coast's independence anniversary -- recorded]

[Excerpts] Dear fellow Ivorians: On this 21st anniversary of our independence, I am proud because I have never hidden from you the fact that the way to our full development would be difficult and because I have always stressed the need for perseverence, unity and dedication to the fatherland while avoiding the feeling of triumph which often demobilizes energies.

The Ivorians and political officials who took the trouble to listen to my messages were sufficiently well informed and have not been surprised by the crisis and its extent. Neither will they be surprised by the necessary sacrifices that we have to make and the struggle we have begun. They understand that we must courageously carry on the struggle until we emerge from the crisis in order to avoid relapsing into our past mistakes. As you are aware, our difficulties are caused by external factors including the falling prices of our products, which reduce our receipts by half; the rising prices of oil and imported goods; and the general slackening of world trade accompanied by increasing rates of unemployment.

Furthermore, I do not want to stress the arms race. I have very often deplored the mounting arms race. I will only recall that the world's defense budget yearly amounts to the gross national product of all the developing countries, that is, 125,000 billion CFA francs.

While we acknowledge these difficulties, we do not want to submit to them. We will continue, as we have in the past, to fight for peace and justice in economic relations and against all forms of oppression, including racism, apartheid, poverty, disease and starvation. We will carry out our struggle along with our African friends and all other nations that are aware of their responsibilities and are open to dialogue, as in Cancun and in Paris. This is a long and exacting task and we cannot, therefore, wait for its fruit to get us out of our difficult situation. On the contrary, we can act to lessen the consequences of the world crisis so that the poorer people of our society will feel it less.

We must actually carry out various actions; we must avoid any waste and unnecessary expenditure. We must suspend any expenditure that is not urgent. We must rationalize our choices to obtain the maxium profit from our human and material investment. We must produce more and improve the quality of our production to export quality products. We must avoid importing what our soil can yield or what local resources can replace without any harmful effect. These actions must be carried out at all levels. I will only give a few examples -- from our last debates in the National Council -- to make my observations clear. The major concern is agriculture, which must receive all our attention because it is the most reliable guarantee of our future. We must and we can achieve self-sufficiency in foodstuffs through perserverence. The rural masses, that we want to mobilize, must be given incentives. We must quickly reduce, then later end, the importation of foodstuffs that we can produce, such as rice, corn and others.

This brings me to education. Our National Council confirmed the fears and the criticisms I earlier expressed in my report on general policy at the 7th congress. I am happy that the teachers understand the need for us to cooperate and that producing idlers has serious human and social consequences. Like the research programs which in the Ivory Coast have been very closely geared toward development, so also must education be planned to meet the future needs of Ivorian society. It is better to train efficient, courageous, competent and honest men rather than to produce alf-baked people who will always need assistance, people who want to get rich before performing any job and are solely devoted to the cult of the power of money. Still concerning education, I very much understand the reluctance of some people who have been trained in certain fields which require most of them to work outside Abidjan. This is the case of students of the Teachers Promotion and Training Center [CAFOP], who are to become primary school teachers. Even the best students among them who have the interests of this profession at heart are scared of the thought of living in the village without any comforts, finding it difficult to go shopping and feeling intellectually isolated. The improvement of their condition and that of other civil servants serving in the interior is related to the improvement of life in the rural areas.

There is also an important point in the recommendations made by the National Council and which I must now stress. It is about the need for our solidarity. The setting up of the solidarity and economic fund is an example. Our solidarity must be expressed among our people as well as between individuals. I will not stop repeating that one man's meat should not be another man's poison. Arrogance, absenteeism, favoritism and professional negligence are much more resented by those who are victims of them than the deep cuts of a knife. They are the people who spend hours and even days to receive medical care or an indispensable official document or a reply to request.

Dear brothers and sisters, our national day will not be celebrated with its usual pomp for the next 2 years. Let's take advantage of this pause to think seriously. This is not a sign of sadness to live in an independent, respected and trouble-free country, unlike some places. We have earned pride and self-respect for ourselves. Let us also think about the need to preserve our unity, to recover our economic prosperity and to develop our human and material potential. "What makes people proud of their country is the memory of the great achievements they have made together and the desire to go further." In concluding with that quotation by Renan, I would like to express my belief in a better future to which we have the keys. I will devote all my energy in this direction. Do not spare yours. All united, one again, we shall win. Long live the Ivory Coast, in peace and fraternity.

LIBERIA

FAHNBULLEH URGES BETTER TIES WITH IVORY COAST

AB081942 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1600 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Maj H. Boimah Fahnbulleh has reiterated Liberia's commitment to seek better and fruitful relations with the Government and people of the Republic of the Ivory Coast. He said this was necessary because the peoples of Ivory Coast and Liberia were united by culture, race and ancestry. Minister Fahnbulleh was speaking last night at a reception hosted by the Ivory Coast ambassador to Liberia, Clement Kaul Meledje, at the Ducor Intercontinental Hotel to mark the 21st independence anniversary of that country.

He said Liberia has noted with extreme interest the way President Houphouet-Boigny has been channeling his pattern of developments, the involvement of his people and his wise and courageous leadership in inter-African relationship. Minister Fahnbulleh assured the Ivorian Government of Liberia's continued cooperation in inter-African affairs and her efforts to pluck the path of faith, democracy and freedom for our people. He asked Ivorian Ambassador Meledje to convey to the Government and people of the Ivory Coast healt-felt congratulations on the occasion of their 21st independence anniversary on behalf of the Government and people of Liberia.

Earlier, Ambassador Meledje said the peoples of the Ivory Coast and Liberia belong to the same context of human and geographic realities, adding they form a community of shared hopes, aspirations and expectations.

MALI

MALI-TUNISIA CONSULTATIVE SESSION ENDS IN BAMAKO

AB101105 Bamako Domestic Service in French 2015 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Excerpts] The constitutive meeting of the Tunisian-Malian joint commission ended this evening at the Koulouna Conference Center. The joint communique issued at the end of the meeting will be published simultaneously in Bamako and Tunis. The Tunisian-Malian talks were presided over respectively by our Foreign Ministers Alioune Blondin Beye and Beji Caid es-Sebsi. The ministers, one after the other, expressed satisfaction over the quality of the meeting which was marked by realism and serenity. The Tunisian foreign minister, who is paying his first official visit to Mali, stated that he will return to Tunisia with unforgettable memories.

[Begin recording] During our few days' visit to Mali, we have seen and appreciated the seriousness of the Malian people, their great tradition of hospitality. We, Tunisians and Malians alike, also worked to strengthen our ties, to reinforce our cooperation which, I belive, has achieved vital progress following this visit. Of course, Tunisia and Mali are countries with constraints and meager means. I think what we have achieved indicates that horizontal cooperation -- that is cooperation based on the friendship between peoples -- must lead to the interests of those peoples.

Mr Minister, I had the great pleasure to visit President Gen Moussa Traore and we had a high-level talk which he himself described as fruitful and very interesting. I will always remember this occasion. I am returning to Tunisia with the impression that I have met a great head of state. I also had the pleasure of meeting some of my colleagues, particularly the ministers for planning and for finance and commerce. These talks were very fruitful and enabled us to notice how Tunisians and Malians can understand one another very well and how we are receptive to one another. [end recording]

Closing this constitutive meeting of the Tunisian-Malian joint commission, Alioune Blondin Beye reiterated the total availability of the Malian people and their government for fruitful, guaranteed and true cooperation that will bring people together.

[Begin Beye recording] The visit which the Tunisian delegation, led by our brother and friend Caid es-Sebsi, paid to the African soil of Mali has now ended. This visit, which is the first of its kind you are paying in Africa, demonstrates clearly the inalienable commitment of our two countries to the common memory of our past which saw the Tunisian (sous) and (Kerenan) tribes and the Malian Timbuktu tribe unite and have trade exchanges between the northern and southern parts of Africa. This means your visit demonstrates the great virtue of solidarity which has always marked the long-standing relations between our two peoples.

Among the tangible results obtained during the first meeting of this Malian-Tunisian joint commission, I will mention particularly and first of all the signing of the agreement on the setting up of the joint commission, then the signing of the cooperation agreement between the Tunisian Export Promotion Center and the Malian External Trade Center -- two organizations which play an essential role in the promotion of trade exchanges. I must also mention the adoption of the plan for the implementation of the cultural agreement for 1982 and 1983 and the granting by Tunisia of new scholarships for university education, hotel management training and middle level technical training. Regarding trade, we have decided to review the trade agreement signed in 1963 to adapt it to the economic development of our two countries. [end recording]

Final Communique Issued

AB101947 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 10 Dec 81

[Final communique of the first Mali-Tunisia joint great commission meeting in Bamako from 7 to 9 December, issued in Bamako on 10 December -- read by Eshmi Ouanef, director of African political affairs in the Tunisian Foreign Ministry]

[Text] At the invitation of His Excellency Alioune Blondin Beye, minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, Beji Caid es-Sebsi, foreign affairs minister of the Tunisian Republic, paid an official visit to Mali from 7 to 9 December 1981. On this occasion, he led a large Tunisian delegation which took part in the deliberations of the first session of the Mali-Tunisia joint great commission.

The Tunisian minister of foreign affairs was received in audience by His Excellency Gen Moussa Traore, secretary general of the Malian People's Democratic Union and president of the Republic of Mali, and he delivered on this occasion a message of friendship and great esteem from his brother President Habib Bourguiba, the president of the Tunisian Republic. He also held talks with Ahmed Mohamed Ag Hamani, minister of planning, and Drissa Keita, minister of finance and commerce.

During his stay, Beji Caid es-Sebsi saw some economic and social achievements and the tourist sites in the city of Timbuktu.

Opening the inaugural session of the Mali-Tunisia joint great commission, the two ministers made a detailed examination of bilateral relations and studied ways and means of diversifying and consolidating cooperation between the two countries. They also conducted a wide-ranging exchange of views on current issues. In this regard, they noted with satisfaction the great similarity in their approach to various international problems and the convergence of their analysis of the global issues which came up for discussion.

Examining international problems, the two ministers expressed their great concern over renewed tension, especially in Africa and in the Middle East, and reaffirmed the urgent need for all countries to conform to the principles and objectives of the UN Charter and the charter of the OAU especially noninterference in the internal affairs of states, the right of the people to self-determination, the respect of the territorial integrity of states and the establishment between states of relations of friendship and cooperation based on dialogue and understanding between countries.

On the Western Saharan problem, the two ministers noted with satisfaction the prospects of peace for this region under the auspices of the OAU and call on all the parties in conflict to support the laudable efforts being made by the OAU and to avoid undertaking or favoring any action that is likely to compromise the progress made and hold back the evolutionary process which should lead to the peaceful settlement of this problem.

Concerning Chad, the two ministers expressed hopes for sustained action by the OAU to help this brotherly country to preserve its territorial integrity and to recover its national unity in peace, spared from all external interference in order to devote all its energies to the task of national reconstruction.

Assessing the situation in southern Africa, the two ministers strongly condemned the repeated acts of aggression perpetrated by the racist Pretoria regime against the people of the region for whom they reaffirm their total support in their determined struggle against apartheid, racial discrimination and all forms of colonial domination and exploitation.

Referring to the Namibian question, the two ministers noted with interest the internation dynamism being shown in favor of the rapid attainment of Namibia's independence under the auspices of SWAPO, its sole and legitimate representative, and in this regard they reiterate their support of the brotherly people of Namibia and reaffirm that any just solution to this question should be based on the pertinent UN resoltuion, especially Security Council Resolution 435.

Touching on the prevailing situation in the Middle East, the two ministers noted that it is a source of permanent concern and threat to international peace and security.

After recalling that the Palestinian problem is at the root of the conflict, they expressed their conviction that the Middle East region can only experience peace and stability within the framework of a global settlement which will, first, take into consideration the inalienable right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and the creation of a free and independent state under the PLO, its sole and legitimate representative, and the withdrawal of Israel from all occupied Arab territory, including Jerusalem.

Talking about Afro-Arab cooperation, the two ministers welcomed with satisfaction the process for its promotion launched in Nairobi to eliminate the deadlock in Afro-Arab civilization and are glad about the reactivation of the permanent committee of 24. They reaffirmed the common destiny that link the Arab and African peoples. They hailed their joint struggle for the liquidation of colonialism, racism, Zionism and apartheid. The two ministers furthermore stressed the need for Arabs and Africans to preserve their cohesion, to join forces and to strengthen their solidarity and urged them to be vigilant in order to bring to fiasco the attempts made at division, aimed at breaking down Afro-Arab unity and dealing a serious blow to the strengthening of Afro-Arab dialogue.

Examining the world economic crisis, the two ministers expressed hope for the resolution of the deadlock in the North-South dialogue. They expressed their strong conviction that the current world economic chaos can only find a just and equitable solution within the framework of the UN system with the free and equal participation of all interested parties.

While admitting that Africa's development struggle depends mainly on science and technology, the two ministers stressed the need for African countries to strengthen their scientific capacities and to make increased efforts and to establish a more developed horizontal cooperation in order to contribute to the harmonious development of Africa.

Thus, they expressed pleasure over the positive results of this first session of the Mali-Tunisia joint great commission which gives a new boost to the relations of the two countries in various spheres and which constitutes a Malian-Tunisian landmark in the development of cooperation between developing countries.

Talks between the two delegations were held in a fraternal atmosphere marked by frankness and mutual understanding. This offered the two ministers the opportunity to express happiness over the holding of this constituent session of the Mali-Tunisia joint great commission and to stress its importance for the fruitful and continued development of the traditional relations of friendship which link Mali and Tunisia.

Beji Caid es-Sesbi reiterated his sincere gratitude to Alioune Blondin Beye for the affectionate and fraternal welcome given him and the Tunisian delegation.

COMMUNIQUE ON MALI-ALGERIA COOPERATION MEETING

AB051323 Bamako Domestic Service in French 2015 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Press communique issued in Bamako on 4 December at the end of the fourth session of the Algerian-Malian intergovernmental cooperation committee]

[Text] The fourth session of the Algerian-Malian intergovernmental economic, cultural and technical cooperation committee meeting was held in Bamako from 2 to 4 December 1981.

The Algerian delegation was headed by His Excellency Said Ait-Messaouden, member of the FLN and minister of light industry. The Malian delegation was led by His Excellency Alione Blondin Beye, minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation.

During his stay in Mali, His Excellency Said Ait-Messaouden was received in audience by His Excellency Gen Moussa Traore, the secretary general of the Malian People's Democratic Union and head of state, to whom he delivered a personal message from His Excellency Chadli Bendjedid, the president of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic and FLN secretary general. On the same occasion, the Algerian minister conveyed the Algerian president's friendly, fraternal and respectful greetings to his brother and friend, President Moussa Traore.

The leader of the Algerian delegation held discussions with Their Excellencies Ahmed Mohamedag Hamani, minister of national planning; Alioune Blondin Beye, minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation; Tiecoro Diakite, minister in charge of state firms and enterprises; Djibril Diallo, minister of transport and public works and Mrs Gakou Fatou Niang, minister of information and telecommunications.

His Excellency Said Ait-Messaouden visited the school for blind children in Mali, the Souleymen Boukoudo earth station, the National Tobacco and Match Company of Mali and the Mali tannery. In addition, the leader of the Algerian delegation visited Mopti and Timbuctoo, where he attended cultural shows and visited the tourist institute, a socio-economic oragnization.

During the present session, the two delegations emphasized the need to strengthen cooperation between Algeria and Mali and defined, in light of actions already taken, new objectives in line with the spirit and contents of the joint communique signed on 29 March 1981 in Bamako during President Chadli Bendjedid's visit to Mali.

Within this context, the two delegations resolved to give our traditional friendly, fraternal, mutual, good neighborly relations a dynamic impetus capable of contributing, within the framework of a more realistic program to coordinating their activities in the sectors outlined for their mutual development. The two delegations expressed their satisfaction with the positive results achieved in the implementation of their cooperation program which has enabled them to arrive at a qualitatively new stage in the strengthening of their relations in various fields.

They have agreed to hold the fifth session of the joint Malian-Algerian intergovernmental cooperation committee meeting in Algiers in 1982 at a date to be set through diplomatic channels.

The Algerian delegation expressed its deepest gratitude to the people and the Government of Mali for the warm and friendly welcome and hospitality shown them during their stay.

TRAORE'S BUDGET SPEECH DECRIES CORRUPTION

AB061106 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Closing speech by Malian President Moussa Traore in Bamako on Saturday to the joint budgetary session of the government, Central Executive Bureau and the National Union of Malian Workers -- recorded]

[Excerpts] We have just ended the 1982 budgetary session and each of us has approached it with a high sense of responsibility in accordance with the realities of the time. It is my duty now to give you my impression on this session. And I will, first of all, emphasize this: Mali's budgetary problem is in the final analysis not so much a problem of figures but a problem of loyalty -- loyalty toward the state and nation, loyalty toward ourselves. What, in fact, is really happening? We cannot help but note that however conscientiously we devise figures to match our economic realities, people operating in the economic sector of the country will do everything to make these figures turn out to be false.

Which people operating in the economic sector am I talking about? I mean, first of all, these speculators -- I repeat, speculators -- because we cannot call them otherwise. They base their hopes of getting rich on illegal profits acquired with the complicity of public servants through customs and excise operations, calculation of taxes, administrative control, delivery of administrative documents and even while delivering the smallest public service.

I am also talking about those state officials of the public administration and state sectors who have become agents against the state -- officials who have acquired special customers who encourage corruption and place their private interests above their administrative duties because they are so engaged in the mad race for money.

This shows how serious and alarming the situation has become. More than ever, we need an awakening of the conscience, a radical change of behavior and mentality to recover state loans in order to remedy the weaknesses in the economy and to repair the abnormal insufficiency of budget facilities.

The only real solution to our budgetary problems is at this price. Let us all together do everything possible to ensure the correct execution of the 1982 budget which we have just adopted and, in which, according to the minister of finance, we want to reflect as faithfully as possible our realities. We have no choice but to make it work. Thank you. The session is closed. [applause]

OFFICIALS MEET WITH VISITING SOVIET DELEGATION

AB161745 Paris AFP in French 1145 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] Bamako, 16 Dec (AFP) -- A Soviet delegation, which arrived recently in Mali, on Monday held a working session with a Malian delegation headed by Boubacar Toure, permanent secretary at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, Malian radio announced on Wednesday.

The Soviet delegation is headed by Aleksey Shvedov, director of the First American Division of the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The working session specifically dealt with the examination of political and economic issues as well as the strengthening of cooperation between the two countries, the radio added.

Shvedov also was received by Boubacar Diallo, Malian minister of labor, who represented the minister of foreign affairs; and by Mamadou Dembele, member of the Executive Bureau of the Malian People's Democratic Union -- the country's ruling party.

NIGER

NIGER, PHILIPPINES ESTABLISH DIPLOMATIC TIES

AB031330 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Text] The Republic of Niger and the Republic of the Philippines agreed to establish diplomatic relations. Here are the contents of the official document on this agreement:

The Government of the Republic of Niger and the Government of the Republic of Philippines, in their desire to develop the relations of friendship and cooperation existing between then, have decided to establish diplomatic relations between their two countries at ambassadorial level as of Thursday, 3 December 1981.

NIGERIA

PRP OFFICIAL DENIES ATTACK ON PARTY LEADER

AB161716 Lagos NAN in English 1530 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] Kano, 16 Dec (NAN) -- The general-secretary of the People's Redemption Party (PRP), Mr. S.G. Ikoku, has refuted a newspaper report that there was an attempt on the life of the leader of the party, Malam Aminu Kano.

Mr. Ikoku told the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) in Kano yesterday, that the report was false and capable of inciting the public. Mr. Ikoku said: "Our party vanguards suspected the man but I was there. He did not make any move to attack our leaders."

PAPER SAYS 'KANO CITY GOING DOWN DRAIN'

AB161351 Lagos International Service in English 1230 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Press review]

[Excerpt] The NEW NIGERIAN said that Kano city, which used to be a large commercial center on the trans-Sahara trade routes, is going down the drains because of violent political clashes in the state. The paper appeals to political leaders in the state to redeem the glory of Kano state by arranging a meeting to define the parameters of political conduct and campaigns in the state.

COMMENTARY ON REAGAN ATTITUDE TOWARD ANGOLA

AB131217 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 13 Dec 81

[Augustine Mba commentary]

[Text] It was reported last week that Jonas Savimbi, leader of the rebellious National Union for the Total Liberation of Angola [UNITA], was in Washington for talks with senior American officials. Among those who granted audience to Mr Savimbi was Chester Crocker, the U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs. Details of their talks were not immediately disclosed, but observers believe that the UNITA rebel leader used the opportunity to appeal for more military assistance for his renegade army.

The latest sojourn of Mr Savimbi to the United States did not come as a surprise to us. In fact, this is his third trip to Washington since the Reagan administration came to power last January. On each occasion, the UNITA leader appealed for and secured aid to revamp and further sustain his rebel forces. That such aid has been continuously granted to UNITA is in line with the unfortunate policy of the Reagan administration toward Angola in particular and the rest of Africa in general. The administration has repeatedly stated that it recognizes UNITA as a legal political force that should be reckoned with in Angola.

Besides the Washington shuttles of Jonas Savimbi, there are strong moves in the American Congress to repeal the Clark amendment.

The Clark amendment is an act of Congress which forbade American military assistance to any of the rebel groups in Angola during the civil strife that preceeded the country's independence from Portuguese colonial rule. The argument of the Reagan administration in seeking a repeal of the Clark amendment is that the amendment places restriction in the latitude of presidential operation for foreign policy optional. [as heard] In the case of Angola, a repeal of the Clark amendment would mean enough freedom to destabilize the MPLA government in Luanda through the covert provision of logistic and financial support to the UNITA rebels. The aim is to make the MPLA government come to a compromise on the main issue that has so far prevented cordial relations between Washington and Luanda. That issue relates to the presence of Cuban soldiers in Angola.

It must be considered here that American refusal to formally recognize the independence of Angola was a policy option passed on to the present Republican administration from the Democratic predecessors in government. But the fact is that the Reagan administration, in its relatively short life span, has been more sensitive to the so-called Soviet and communist adventurism around the world. In pursuing such policies, the fact that continues to escape Washington is that the Cuban presence in Angola has been a stabilizing factor in the domestic politics of the country. More than anything else, American policy towards Luanda had helped to sustain the Cuban presence in Angola. Besides, Angola is now a sovereign independent state, duly recognized by the United Nations. It is only natural that any sovereign state cannot have policy options dictated to it from elsewhere. Angola can certainly not be an exception to the natural course of international diplomacy and politics.

The MPLA succeeded in gaining control in Angola because it was accepted by the Angolan people as their authentic representative. The Angolan people, in spite of everything, have the right to self-determination which cannot be compromised. In the exercise of that right, they have accepted the MPLA as their true and authentic representative party and are unflinchingly loyal to the government formed by the party. The forces of Jonas Savimbi and Roberto Holden were rejected promptly when the Angolan people staked their fortunes with the MPLA that was led at that time by the late Dr Agostinho Neto. The facts of the complete acceptance of MPLA were further established and strengthened by the smooth succession to power that attended the passing of Dr Neto.

Any country that supports UNITA should therefore be regarded as acting in bad faith against the Government and people of Angola. It is more disturbing when it is realized that such support is being used by Savimbi and his fellow rebels for their attacks on important Angolan military and industrial installations. There is need for a change of heart in Washington to a path of reason and objectivity as regards Angola and that is what we are demanding from the Reagan administration.

BRIEFS

BULGARIAN COOPERATION AGREEMENT -- A cooperation agreement has been signed between the Nigerian Association of Chambers of Commerce, Industry, Mines and Agriculture and the Bulgarian Chamber of Commerce and Industry. The accord provides for a regular exchange of information between the two parties on their economy and changes in legislation in their countries. The agreement further provides for the exchange of economic and technical experts as well as the holding of joint conferences and symposiums. [Text] [Lagos International Service in English 1230 GMT 16 Dec 81 AB]

ANGOLA

PRESIDENT ANNOUNCES SUMMIT IN LUSAKA ON 21 DEC

EA161126 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] The fourth ordinary session of the People's Assembly, which opened in Luanda yesterday, will continue its proceedings at 0900 today.

Yesterday, the session approved the minutes of the People's Assembly third ordinary session. Deputies also heard a report on the 1980 accounts and balance sheet and the reading of some documents connected with the plan and the general state budget for 1982.

During the first session of the proceedings, the president of the People's Assembly, Jose Eduardo dos Santos, announced the holding of a summit meeting of the heads of state of southern and east African countries in Lusaka, Zambia on 21 December. The object of the meeting is the signing of a treaty on the setting up of a preferential trade zone, which will conglomerate the two regions.

AMBASSADOR CONDEMNS SOUTH AFRICAN AGGRESSION

LD170012 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Excerpt] The military situation in the provinces of Cuando-Cubango, Cunene, Huila and Mocamedes is one of permanent tension. This was stated by Adriano Sebastiao, Angolan ambassador to Lisbon, at a news conference attended by all African ambassadors accredited in Lisbon. Condemning the apartheid regime and the powers which support it in its aggression against Angola, the diplomats described this aggression as being directed against the whole of Africa.

Although South Africa has announced to the world the withdrawal of its army, Adriano Sebastiao went on to say, this is not true and the present situation is characterized not only by the occupation of the left bank of the Cunene River but also by the occupation, since last week, of the town of N'giva and the villages of Xangongo, Mongua, Chiede and Santa Clara.

The Nigerian ambassador in Lisbon, for his part, said:

[Begin recording in English fading into Portuguese translation] We hope public opinion has been enlightened and that the Portuguese authorities will help Angola by making representations to the South African authorities for the latter to put an end to its aggression against that country and to its interference in other African states, particularly the frontline states. [end recording]

'Willing To Talk With Savimbi'

LD170016 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2300 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] Angolan Ambassador to Lisbon Adriano Sebastiao said in the Portuguese capital today that the Angolan authorities are willing to talk with Jonas Savimbi insofar as he is an Angolan citizen and providing he cuts his links with South Africa.

4,332 UNITA 'ABDUCTED' SURRENDER TO AUTHORITIES

AB161731 Luanda Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] In the province of Huambo from 14 August to 14 December about 4,332 people have presented themselves to the authorities in the (Musaji) municipality of (Kachingo). These people were abducted to the bush by the UNITA counterrevolutionary movement in 1976 and have returned due to the ill treatment by the UNITA bandits. The 4,332 people have been supplied with medical assistance, clothes and food by the municipal authorities.

MOZAMBIQUE

COMMANDER URGES 'HOT PURSUIT' OF INSURGENTS

EA112142 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1800 GMT 11 Dec 81

[Excerpts] Garagua, the most important base of the armed gangsters, has been razed to the ground by our armed forces.

[Begin recording of Maj Gen Tome Eduardo, commander of the frontier troops] The victory we achieved is the fruit of your understanding, the fruit of the political maturity of our soldiers, their profound understanding of what is an offensive against reaction. Thanks to you and your sacrifices, we were able to penetrate this area called Garagua. You accepted orders, forgot about your own lives, denied yourselves the easy life and accepted hardships. Today we are here in Garagua. We would like to stress that this victory should not make us complacent. The mission has not been fulfilled. We must, in accordance with the orders of our commander in chief, liquidate the armed gangsters in our territory. This mission must be fulfilled by our defense and security forces. [end recording]

Maj Gen Tome Eduardo addressed our soldiers after the capture of the Garagua enemy base:

[Begin recording] We must consolidate our gains. We must not allow the enemy to recover this area. We have liberated the people. Tomorrow you will be given missions in continuation of our operation, which we have code-named "Punicao" [punishment]. We have code-named it "Punicao" because we are punishing the bandits and giving them a warning that there is no area in the People's Republic of Mozambique which our armed forces cannot reach. They may occupy an area for 1, 2, 3 or even 6 months or a year, but we are always going to expel them. Do you understand this? You must therefore prepare yourself for continued fighting. You must regain strength and get ammunition for further actions. Our main fundamental task now is hot pursuit. [end recording]

RESISTANCE MOVEMENT REJECTS MAPUTO CLAIMS

LD151200 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Excerpts] This Mozambique National Resistance has rejected claims by the Maputo government that documents linking the movement with South African intelligence officials have been found at a recently raided base in southern Mazambique. The European representative of the movement, Dr (Herro Fernandes), has said in Lisbon that the Garagua base in Manica, which was taken over last week by Mozambique troops, was an operational guerrilla base and not a library or an archive center to file documents belonging to the resistance movement. Dr (Fernandes) said that if the Frelimo government had such documents they were certainly forgeries fabricated by Frelimo's secret police.